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A REMONSTRANCE OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE NETHERLANDS

East India Company, presented to the *Lords States Generall* of the vnited Provinces, in defence of the said Companie, touching the bloudy proceedings against the *English* Merchants, executed at *Amboyna*.

TOGETHER,

With the Acts of the Processe, against the sayd ENGLISH.

AND

The Reply of the English East India *Company, to the said Remonstrance and Defence.*

Published by Authority.



Printed at *London* by *John Dawson*, for the *East India* Company, 1632.

A

REMONSTRANCE

OF THE DIRECTORS

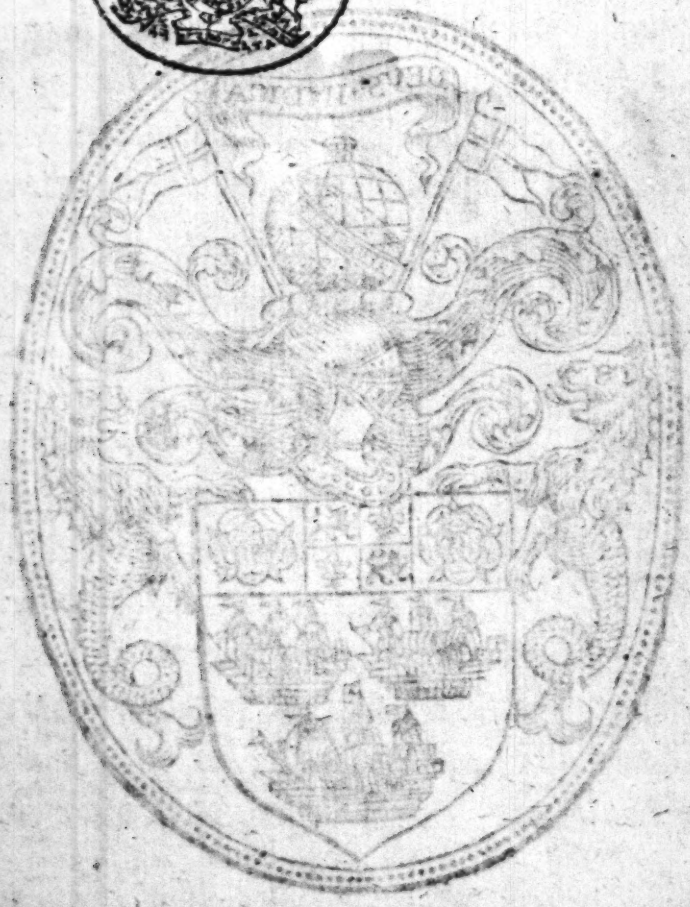
OF THE NETHERLAND'S

English Company, prefented to the Lords
States Generall of the united Provinces, in
Defence of the ſaid Company, touching
the bloudy proceedings againſt
the Engliſh Merchants, exa-
cted at Amboyna.

TOGETHER

With the Anſwer of the Lords the States Generall
AND
The Reply of the Engliſh Eaſt-India-Company, to the ſaid Remon-

BRITISH MUSEUM



Printed at London by John Dawſon, for the Eaſt-India Company

¶ To the Reader.

Gentle Reader,

THe Remonſtrance *of the* Netherlands Eaſt India *Company, hereafter in the firſt place following, was by the ſame Company preſented to the* Lord States Generall, *of the united Provinces: in* November, Anno 1624. *for Anſwere of the Relation of the* Engliſh Eaſt India *Company, touching the vnjuſt, cruell, and barbarous proceeding againſt the* Engliſh *at* Amboyna, *and for juſtification of that infamous proceſſe, the Coppie of which Remonſtrance being imparted to the ſayd* Engliſh *Company, they forth-with writ the ſubſequent Reply, and ſent the ſame to be preſented to the ſaid* Lords States Generall, *for a counter-poyſon againſt the ſaid Remonſtrance: At that time the* Engliſh *Company intended not to haue publiſht it in Print, thereby to make ſo many Iudges of the cauſe as now they muſt, but vpon faire hope then given them out of the* Netherlands *truſted (by the juſtice of the* Lords States Generall, *joyned with that of their owne Soveraigne) to obtaine an iſſue of this cauſe, according to the merits thereof. But the Ambaſſadour of the ſaid* Lords States *being here in* England, *in* Iune 1625. *and moved by his Majeſtie for ſatisfaction for the lives of his Subjects, that were ſo treache-*

rously butchered by theirs at Amboyna, as also for restitution of their goods so made forfeit, and recompence for the damage of the English Company, by this and other actions, vsed such excuse and cullor (as it seemeth out of the ground of this Remonstrance: (which after many provisionall disputes finally concludeth for delay of tryall) that at the last, in September the same yeare, they obtained of his Majestie a respit of 18. moneths for the calling home of the Governour Harman van Speult, and the rest of the Indges in the sayd bloudy processe, from out of the Indies, to answere the matter here themselues, and for satisfaction of all the other Complaints of the English Company. To whom although this respit was irkesome, having already borne so long delay, in a cause of such impatient nature; as also having a suspition of the sinister intent of the Dutch Companie: in this new respit; nevertheless considering, that this was a favour craved by the said Lords States in their first Ambassage to his Majestie, and their very congratulation of his happy successe to his rightfull Crownes, they held it their duty to conforme themselues to his Majesties grace herein. As also the same English Company having confidence in the sincere dealing of the Lords States Generall, whose Letter of the 31. of December. 1624. for calling home of the sayd bloudy Governour and others, was committed to their conveyance, and by them sent into the Indies, hoped that their remedy though slow and long, would yet at last be sure, and serious. and so they put on a new patience, and expectation of some issue of this likely course. But having waited out this respit, which expired, some years now past, they finde all things fall out contrary to their hope so grounded vpon the Lords States promise and Letter, but altogether veri-

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fying their ſuſpition of the driſt of the Netherlands Company before mentioned. For the ſaid Letter of the Lords States being by the Engliſh Preſident at Iacatra, ſafely delivered to Carpentier, Governour Generall of the Dutch, in the Indies, he (when Harman van Speult the late Governour of Amboyna, and head of the bloudy treachery againſt the Engliſh there) arrived at Iacatra) received him with great honour, yea with triumph, and inſtead of ſending him for Europe, to anſwere the complaints of the Engliſh, according to the direction and commandments of the Lords States, by their ſayd Letter, made him cheife Commander of a fleete of ſhips, ſent from thence to Surat, and other Northerne parts of the Indies. The Engliſh Preſident and Councell at Iacatra, in vaine proteſting here-againſt, and vrging his remiſſion to Europe, in conſequence of the Letter of the Lords States aforeſayd. Neither haue the Officers of the ſayd Netherlands Company in the Indies, in all that reſpit of 18 moneths, nor in all the time ſince, made any reſtitution or reparation to the Engliſh as was promiſed and pretended, nor any preparation thereunto, but rather haue added new grievances. So that it now plainely appeareth, that the ſayd Netherlands Eaſt India Company, in their earneſt ſuite to the Lords States, to procure his Majeſtie to giue reſpit for the due tryall of the cauſe of Amboyna, inſerted in the latter end of this enſuing Remonſtrance, intended nothing leſſe then ſuch a true tryall, but a cooling and blunting of the edge and zeale of the Engliſh Company, in purſuing of their due remedies, hoping (as it is in the fable of him, that vndertooke to teach the Aſſe to ſpeake) that in long delay and reſpit of time ſomething might happen, vtterly to elude and fruſtrate the reall performance: In the meane

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time, beſides the goods of the Engliſh *that they detaine, they enioy the whole trade of the* Mulluccoes, Banda, *and* Amboyna, *the true, though wretched motive of their abhominable proceſſe, againſt the Innocents, and haue raiſed the Nutmegs, Maces, Cloues, (being by this meanes ſolely in their owne hands) to more then double the price of that they were at, in theſe parts, when the* Engliſh *had their ſhare in them. Whereby it appeareth how ſincerely this following* Remonſtrance *ſlighteth this matter as a poore end, though it ſo much enrich the* Dutch *Company; as likewiſe how much, not onely the whole Realme of* ENGLAND, *but euen all the Kingdomes and Common wealths in* Europe, *that are thus ſerued with thoſe Spices at ſuch high rates, are intereſſed in this cauſe. And yet beſides all the premiſes, the* Engliſh *Company finde another and more proper cauſe of their recourſe to the preſſe at this preſent, otherwiſe for all the reſt they could perhaps attend other remedies. But they finde that in this Interim, of the cauſe and motiues whereof the world could take no notice, many not onely of the* Dutch, *but* Engliſh *alſo, begin to conceiue worſe of the* Engliſh *cauſe: preſuming that if it had beene ſuch as the diſcourſes formerly publiſhed in this argument imported, they thinke certainely, ere this, to haue heard of ſome exemplary puniſhment vpon ſo exeerable a fact, or at leaſt of ſome ſerious preparation thereunto. In particuler the* Engliſh *Company vnderſtand, that ſome of the bloudy Colledge of Iudges, being returned into the* Low Countries, *and liuing free, and well countenanced there, haue of late, vpon confidence (as it ſeemes) of the effectuall working of their eluſory Artifice, craked and vaunted, that they will juſtifie their proceſſe of* Amboyna, *euen to the face of his Maieſtie, (which are their owne*

facing

facing words) although the same parties at their first arrivall in Holland; *kept themselues close, and were not knowne where to be found, when the Ministers of this State sought after them. Which bold face being put vpon this bad matter, hath so farre countenanced the same, as that some of our owne Nation there, allied to the* Dutch, *haue in private stept vp in defence of the sayd barbarous butchery, and seeme at least to thinke the matter aggravated above the true desert, Wherefore least the poore innocent* English *that haue already suffered so many and so grievous tortures, and afterwards a reproachfull death, should now againe after death, suffer in their good names also, which is, or ought to be, dearer then life it selfe, least also the* English East India *Company, that haue likewise suffered too many indignities, and such damages from the* Dutch, *should seeme to haue made a great cry without as just a cause; They now finde it high time to vindicate their owne reputation, and the fame of their innocent servants and Country-men, by accquainting the world with the true state of the businesse, as also to defend and maintaine their former true relation from the exceptions taken against it, by this following Remonstrance of the* Dutch; *And because the Acts of the processe of* Amboyna, *are often mentioned, as well in this Remonstrance, as in the Reply thereunto, the same also are inserted betweene both, to cleare the relatiue passages on both parts.*

(*.*)

A REMONSTRANCE of the Bewinthebbers or Directors of the Netherlands *East India* Company, lately exhibited to the Lords States Generall, in justification of the proceedings of their Officers at *Amboyna*, against the *English* there.

Translated out of French.

High and mighty Lords:

THE Directors of the vnited Company and Societie of the *East Indies*, did in the moneth of *July* last past, present vnto your Honours a Deduction concerning that which was past in the Province of *Amboyna*, and of the execution there made in *March* 1623. with a provisionall answer of the Objections which then were made and knowne against it: But where this Cause by that meanes could not be ended, and for as much as daily there are found and spred abroad great Bruits against that which is mentioned in the Deduction aforesaid; therefore the said *Directors*

rectors in regard of their charge and office, as alſo for the defence of their Servants, ſo farre as reaſon permitteth, and not to be thought deſtitute and naked of good defence, yea that they may not leaue the matter for condemned, as divers haue ſpred abroad, and gladly would make the world beleeue, cannot forbeare to make, after due reverence, this more particular Inſtruction in forme of Remonſtrance vnto yours Honours.

A. In the firſt place then the *Directors* doe yet perſiſt in their ſaid Deduction, becauſe the ſame may ſerue to giue light to the whole cauſe: And conſidering the waighty and infallible Inditia and evidence that preceded this diſcovery of the Treaſon of certaine *Engliſh*, yea the ſame being notorious, as alſo the proceedings which haue legally and according to Law paſſed againſt the Confederates, as appeareth by the Iudiciall Acts (ſigned as well by thoſe which were examined, as by the Councell of *Amboyna* which is a Colledge admitted and ſworne) and againſt which no proofe, much leſſe any vaine and frivolous ſuſpition ſhould bee admitted. They the *Directors* abſolutely beleeue (ſo long as they ſee no more to the contrary) that the ſaid *Engliſh* Conſpirators and other Confederates which were in our ſervice, were well apprehended, and the fact (in our opinions) ſo well proved according to Law, and the vſe & cuſtome in ſuch caſe obſerved, the proceedings haue been legall, & in purſuit therof the puniſhment

B. which they haue ſuſtained was inflicted according to the common Law, with good moderation of the rigour of Iuſtice & with clemency. Notwithſtā-

ding

ding there haue beene many Writings and Deductions, as the *Directors* vntill this time perceiue and discover, sowed and spred against this cause as well in *England* as in these parts: among which (for as much as we know) the first is a summary of Newes out of Letters dated the 19. of *Iune* 1623. writtē by the *English* Factors at *Batavia*, which immediately will be judged by every one who never so little and superficially shall read the same, to be full of passion contrary to the Truth, and without any proofe: For first the proceeding by the Iustice at *Amboyna* vpon the Confederates there, is blamed therein, and by prejudication called an vnjust Murder, wicked and barbarous, the fashion and manner of the racke or torture likewise described, and exaggerated with great vehemency and passion: And also it is not true that therein is said, that the other *Indians* (besides the *English*) confederates in the fact were servants of the *English* Company, whereas it appeareth otherwise, to wit, that the *Indian* confederates were Servants of the *Dutch* Company, as is well knowne to be true; and yet this writing hath taken great place amongst great and small, and hath beene shewed as a patterne or modell whereupon the other grieues haue beene formed against the said Iustice of *Amboyna*. Vpon which incontinently followed a more large and ample Writing called *The true Relation of the cruell and barbarous torture and execution committed by the Flemmings vpon the English in* Amboyna. C.

In the Introduction whereof proceedeth impertinently a description of *Amboyna*, and of the Garison

and force of the *Dutch* in the ſame place, and this onely to the end, as appeareth, to ſhow therby that there is no appearance that the *Engliſh* ſhould conſult of the taking of the ſaid place as a thing impoſſible; As if, by reaſon of the ſmall vnderſtanding and ſimple foundation which the Conſpirators had to put their deſigne in execution and in effect (omitting all other accuſations) they had not in any kind merited and deſerved any puniſhment: the contrary wherof appeareth to be practiſed daily in the like crimes; And to cite this preſumption vnto the annihilating of a truth ſo notorious and proved, and againſt the proper confeſſions of the executed and other Confederates, againſt the conſcience and teſtimony of ſo many honeſt men and of credit, which haue been imployed in the cauſe, and againſt a Colledge of Iudges publicke and ſworne, this cannot in any manner be admitted, received, nor had in conſideration by ſuch as haue vnderſtanding in theſe affaires. But to the contrary, and beſides all the reaſons aforegoing, the *Dutch* Company hath made it to appeare by good proofes, that the *Engliſh* to the end to divert and get forth of the Caſtle the forces of the *Dutch*, had in the Countries and Ilands therabouts ſtirred vp, induced, and cauſed to rebell, all the *Ternatanes*, *Ceraniens*, and the *Indian* Nations bordering there, openly and by publicke violence to make ſuch vnaccuſtomed outrages vpon the Subjects of the Caſtle, that the Governor might be conſtrained to goe forth from thence with all his forces for to appeaſe and quiet the ſaid Rebells, and to bring them to their ancient obedience. And there-

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vpon,

vpon the *Engliſh* ſhould haue aſſayled and invaded the Caſtle and the Towne (as being deſtitute by the retyring and departure of the Army) then when the *Dutch* ſhould be moſt feeble and in their greateſt neceſſitie as well of men as of *Dutch* ſhips, which ſhould haue beene imployed in this voyage. And F.
concerning the force of the Engliſh which were in *Amboyna*, they alone would not haue enterpriſed the attempt, but would vnto this purpoſe haue called vnto them all the ſlaves which they had in great number in their Factories: Neither would they haue begun the ſame before the arrivall of certaine *Engliſh* ſhippes in *Amboyna*: The people whereof they would alſo haue ſet on worke and imployed to the attempt: The retinue alſo, which daily the complices did vnder-hand procure (as *Gabriell Towerſon* Cape Merchant of the *Engliſh* had ordered, ſhould haue beene much augmented, the rebell ſubjects of the Caſtle ſhould haue weakned the force of the *Dutch*, and augmented the force of the conſpirators; And further (which is the principall point) the end and deſigne of the Conſpirators was not to force and conſtraine the Caſtle (onely) by violence, open war, or ſiege, (to which purpoſe all theſe imagined fortreſſes of the Caſtle, and the power of the *Dutch*, might haue their conſideration) but the plot, was to invade the Caſtle by Treaſon, and with the ayd and G.
aſſiſtance of the *Iaponian* Souldiers which were then in the ſervice of the *Dutch* at *Amboyna* aforeſaid: which ſmall number of *Iaponians* were not ſlightly to be regarded, in reſpect of the valour & proweſſe of that Nation, and their extraordinary reſolutiō in

hazarding their liues in any dangerous enterprises; Insomuch as a certaine small number of the *Iaponians*, only of themselues and without any aide or support, haue vndertaken and accomplished the most great attempts and designes in places of the greatest and most puissant government in the *Indies*. As among other things it appeareth by that which passed in the kingdome of *Patany*: where certaine *Iaponians* forced and pillaged the Towne, afterwards made their retreat in good order and with good composition. And in the Kingdome of *Siam* in the Town called *Iodea*, full of thousands of persons, the King whereof himselfe can in a short time bring into the field aboue one hundred thousand men of armes, and heretofore obtained great victories vpon many great Princes his neighbours, who then were and as yet are of great power; in that Towne (I say) which is the capitall Towne of the Kingdome, certaine *Iaponians* surprized first the Castle and Royall Palace, and being entered thereinto by force, afterwards they tooke the King in person prisoner, they kept him in their custody, and being wholly become masters of the said Castle, they made by meanes of threatnings (as to put the King to death, and otherwise) an honourable and advantageous composition: By which the said small number of *Iaponians* went away & departed without any domage out of the Kingdome of *Siam*, with great glory and magnanimity, and very great riches. Which exploits are without comparison much more great and dangerous then the said attempt of *Amboyna*, against an open Town and a Castle empty and naked of forces,

into

into which also the *Iaponians* might haue their daily accesse with the *English* who were held and reputed for friends: So that whatsoever is mentioned in the Deduction of the *English* vpon this presumptiõ, to draw into a doubt all the actions of the Confederates, is altogether without foundation, in a cause so notorious and publikely convinced. Of the like force and efficacy is that which is set downe before in the said *English* Deduction, as if the Dutch had no other designe by this imputation of Treason, but to thrust forth the *English* out of *Amboyna*, and to remaine sole Masters of the Trade in those quarters: But if such had beene the intention of the Dutch Company, they might easier and with more apparance and pretext haue forborne to receiue and admit the *English* at the beginning in *Amboyna*, in the yeare 1620. then haue thrust them forth in such a manner: and God forbid that any one should vndertake to perform or effect such a thing by such vnjust and maligne proceedings, and with such effusion of bloud, onely to thrust forth the *English* from *Amboyna*. And concerning the *Dutch* Company here in *Europe*, never any such thing came into their thoughts, nor did they ever giue any Commission for the putting forth of the *English*, by warrant whereof the Officers of the said place in generall might haue had ground to begin any thing to such an end. And concerning the Officers themselues, they are by those that know them, esteemed & reputed to be honest and worthy men: who in like manner would no wayes entertaine a thought of such an Action.

H.

I.

And

And to say the Truth, why should the Officers with such feigned wrong accuse & put to death the *English* and the Confederates being innocent: seeing that (as aforesaid) they had no Commission, and if they had any given them (which cannot be well imagined) yet the Governor and Counsell of *Amboyna* are such people as would not haue yeelded or given obedience therevnto. And the same Governour nor other Iudges which are fourteene in number, could not haue drawne any profit or advantage by their so doing. For admit it were so that the *English* came in this regard for to leaue *Amboyna*, this could no wayes advantage them in their particular; but to the contrary, returning vnto *Europe*, they themselues should be (besides the burthen and remorse of their owne Consciences) charged and aggravated with great blame and infamy, hatred and malice, and put in great danger of their persons; So that, of such a thing they could not expect otherwise then detriment, disadvantage and disgrace, yea punishment and chastisement vpon themselues. Now if this be not so, then may not this presumption of the *English* be true, nor in any wise admitted and received, who maintaine and inhumanely say, that this molestation and destruction was offered and done to the *English*, to the end to deliver and free *Amboyna* of them, and to retaine it onely by the *Dutch*. For the *Dutch* Company doe declare the amity of the *English* Company to be vnto them of chiefe and speciall importance, and they desire for to enjoy the same with all confidence; And furthermore wee could produce and alleadge

many.

many reasons why we yet desire that the treatie being religiously and piously observed from the one part to the other, we could willingly and gladly be content to giue way to the rate and portion in Trade permitted to the *English* Company by the Treaty of the yeare 1619. without by exclusion of the *English* (the Treaty being by them observed) to acknowledge or thinke of any profit or advantage in generall or in particular.

We vndertake further for our officers of *Amboyna*, (as also it is true) that the beginning and entrance of this proceeding beganne vpon vehement and well grounded suspitions against the first *Iaponian* in our service, who walking at vndue houres vpon the Bulwarkes of the Castle, and inquiring very curiously of the force and constitution of the Garison and setting of the watch, was apprehended, and presently the clew of this great and execrable conspiracy was opened and discovered, as the *English* Deduction it selfe confesseth. K.

And if the *Dutch* had designed and vndertaken (as most calumniously it is suspected and reported) to thrust the *English* out of *Amboyna*, by the vnjust report and accusation of their servants there, without any appearance of any true conspiracy: why did this *Iaponian* come vpon the walls, and so curiously enquire, and also being apprehended and examined so pertinently, speake of the conspiracie? If this *Iaponian* had bin a person suborned for to charg and accuse the *English*, the *Dutch* would not haue executed him; which yet legally followed, whereby it appeareth that his declaration and testimony was

true, as well in accuſing the other *Iaponians* his fellowes which were in our ſervice, as in the charge of the other *Engliſh*, and of himſelfe: why alſo were the other *Iaponians* indicted and executed, if the *Dutch* ſought it but onely vpon the *Engliſh*, as is without colour pretended? for the *Iaponians* haue ever been in good eſteeme with vs, and haue alwaies beene much truſted, and not having any occaſſion of malice, or rancor, or feare of them, or againſt them; where now to the contrary by this tranſgreſſion it behoveth our nation to be alwaies in miſtruſt of the *Iaponians*, and not ſo confidently to vſe or be ſerved of them as before. And it ought not to ſeem ſtrange that during this examination of theſe *Iaponians* (which as aforeſaid, was begunne and ended before any thing was done to the *Engliſh*) that the *Engliſh* for the ſpace of three or foure dayes (although here-in they ſpare the truth) were ſo forward and ſo bold as to goe in and out, to and from the Caſtle: For they thought that it would tend and ſerue vnto their conſervatiõ, to the end they might giue the leſſe ſuſpition: for they had fled away, & hidden or concealed themſelues, in ſuch caſe they had bin publikely diſcovered. And if they had thought or would haue attempted to flye, it was impoſſible for them ſo to doe, for the Governor and Councell had given order all about for the aſſurance of the place, and of all perſons which frequented and had any intercourſe of Merchandizes in *Amboyna*, of which the *Engliſh* complices could not be ignorant; ſo that they were conſtrained to put on a good face, cheere, and countenance, the better to ſhunne the perill and danger.

L.

But

But it further appeareth that that which the *Engliſh* maintaine is abuſiue and erroneous; that they had continued three or foure dayes in going to and from the Caſtle after the ſaid impriſonment, and during the examination of the *Iaponians*: For they beganne to examine the *Iaponians* the 24. of February, & the 25. the *Engliſh* were arreſted, ſo that there was but one day between them both, and therefore that which is mentioned in the *Engliſh* Deduction is not true. Alſo for the confeſſion of the firſt *Iaponian*, as likewiſe of all the reſt of the *Iaponians* vnto the number of twelue, they do not onely accuſe the *Engliſh*, but themſelues alſo, ſo that there cannot be any ſuſpition or doubt of falſe accuſation, ſeeing that they themſelues could not haue any advantage in the preſervation of their owne perſons; as otherwiſe there can be no ſuſpition of calumny: which in ſuch a caſe could not be, nor happen in any faſhion or manner. M.

That which is contained in the *Engliſh* Deduction, to wit, that the *Engliſh* had never kept any converſation with the *Iaponians*, appeareth to the contrary by the Acts of the Proceſſe and the confeſſions of all and particularly of *Toverſon*, made without Torture or Fetters, long after his examination. So that from theſe contrarieties, and diſſimulations are diſcovered, many other ſignes & tokens for to beleeue that the *Engliſh* Deduction doth wander and ſtray very much from the truth, and that all which may be conſtrued to the contrary is true, in conſequence of that which the *Dutch* Company of the *Eaſt Indies* doe ſuſtaine in the juſt defence of their Officers and Miniſters. N.

O. But that whereby the ſaid Deduction is enlarged and amplified, is to make mention and diſcover many particularities, which in time hereafter ſhalbe refuted and proved to be matter meerely fained in the moſt part of the moſt important and ſubſtantiall points: as alſo in that which they ſpeake of the racke and torture given to the *Engliſh*, which is deſcribed in particulars contrary to the truth, therby to moue the Reader to pitty. But when they haue ſaid all, it is but a bare and naked diſcourſe without proofe, that the *Engliſh* haue beene tortured and racked: for to giue the torture when the caſe ſo requireth, is no fault of the Iudge, but it is a thing cuſtomable throughout *Europe*, and ſo in the *Low-countries*; And if ſuch torture hath beene given to ſome of the *Engliſh*, it was ſurely done vpon good and pregnant evidence, and weighty proofes, and confeſſions of others, whereof ſome may haue beene brought to a more rigorous examination, according to the exigence of the caſe, without doing or executing any injuſtice.

P. If alſo the Iudges of the *Dutch* would haue wrongfully preſſed and conſtrained the *Engliſh* to confeſſion by torture, wherefore did they not preſſe and conſtraine them all to confeſſion: which nevertheleſſe appeareth by the Deduction of the *Engliſh*, not to haue beene done, and that many were let paſſe without torture; yea many of them which the *Engliſh* Deduction abuſiuely affirmeth to haue beene tortured: it being not reaſonable to proceed againſt them as againſt others, which were charged with more great and vehement ſuſpitions and proofes.

And

And if they proceeded herein with ſuch exceſſe, how commeth it then that the Iudges pardoned and diſcharged ſome (as faulty as the reſt) but onely to giue teſtimony of their proceedings, and that the juſtice thereof might fully appeare to all whomſoever? which otherwiſe they were not bound to doe nor would haue done in all likelihood. Q.

But to winne the Reader by compaſſion, the manner of the torture is there very finely and prolixely ſet downe: but who knoweth not that the manner and faſhion of the extraordinary queſtion is in it ſelf rough and harſh, and ſpecially muſt ſeeme ſo to the *Engliſh* in *England* (where there is no ſuch kind of torture vſed, vnleſſe it be in caſe of high Treaſon) how moderate and gentle ſoever it be, as the paine of the torture of the water, which is much more civil, & leſſe dangerous then other tortures of ſtretching or preſſing, which is in divers manners vſed in *Europe*: for ſuch torture and paine of water doth but cauſe and produce an oppreſſion and anxiety of breath, and reſpiration, and not the ſwelling of the body of the Patients (as is abuſiuely mentioned in the *Engliſh* Deduction) and is without fraction, bruiſing, or mutilation of the members, which others are ſubject vnto: So that all which is compriſed and contained in the ſame deſcription, is onely ſet down for the embelliſhing and adorning of the ſaid Writing, to the end onely to moue the Reader to compaſſion, to make him inſenſibly to draw in and ſwallow all the other errours and vntruths vnder theſe cloſe conueighances, and giue them credit to the advantage of the drift of the ſaid Deduction: R.

But he which to the contrary will ſound and ſearch out the truth, and whether that which is therein declared and related bee proved, and ought to be admitted and received or not, let him bee pleaſed further to obſerue, as followeth.

That all which is ſaid therein is without proofe, and if that any proofe be found therein, it is of very few perſons, yea ſuch as in a cauſe that concerneth themſelues, and wherein they were once judicially convinced, may not bee admitted for witneſſes againſt the Iudge, and the proceedings paſt againſt themſelues, nor againſt the legall confeſſion which they once and oftener made and confirmed with their owne ſubſcription, which now by other depoſitions or particular declarations, cannot be made vaine and eluſory againſt the teſtimony and certificate of foureteene Iudges, who were preſent in and at all paſſages, whoſe reputation and wiſedome is ſo well known, that ſuch wicked, vnorderly and vnjuſt proceedings as the *Engliſh* pretend, may not be in any ſort or manner charged or imputed vpon them.

S. Laſtly, concerning certaine Declarations and Writings of the condemned *Engliſh* before their death, wherby they haue proteſted their innocency, and that they were judged wrongfully, whereupon by preſumption is inferred that it muſt be true, becauſe it is not to be beleeved that any one was ſo wicked and impious as to dare to faine and diſſemble at the houre of his death.

This Argument maketh little in the cauſe; for firſt it ought to appear that there are indeed ſuch Declarations and Writings of the *Engliſh*: But the truth

can

can be teſtified by them which were preſent, and about them at all times, that there is no ſuch thing; much leſſe that which is ſaid concerning certaine pretended miracles which had happened in witneſſe of the innocency of the executed, ſo that it may well ſeeme that they had moved heaven and earth to hide and conceale this deteſtable deed: but howſoever it be, who would preſume that honeſt men of reputation and wiſdome, known & publicke, would haue ſhown themſelues ſo impious and vnhumane, as wrongfully and innocently to accuſe the perſons executed: and much leſſe it cannot bee preſumed vnto the charge of a Colledge eſtabliſhed and ſworne.

And although that which is aforeſaid appeare and be known firſt by the truth of the thing, as it is caried by the Deduction aforegoing, preſented in *Iuly* paſt vnto your Honours; and that ſecondly it is credible that by this writing here were broke and decided all objections and difficulties inferred by the *Engliſh*, as alſo ſome acts alleadged, which in regard of the *Engliſh* might be produced & alledged againſt that which is aforeſaid, and againſt the Legality of the proceedings in *Amboyna*, in ſuch manner that more cannot be required in juſtification of the behaviors of the *Dutch* Officers: So it is that the *Directors* notwithſtanding find it neceſſary (although ſuperfluous) to repeat and make mention here, of many particularities, which much more fully, & all at a blow, do ſhew that the reports ſpred and ſworn, with ſuch vehemency by the *Engliſh* againſt the truth, do contrary the one the other, ſo that nothing more can be had

T.

had nor reſt of ſuſpition, whereby the proceedings and executions at *Amboyna* may be accuſed, much leſſe condemned, & in conſequence likewiſe, which the great haſte and aſſiduall precipitation vſed herein, hath been wholly done in poſte, for to learne and ſhew the world the truth of the diſcovery in the buſineſſe; as hereafter ſhall appeare more clearely and evident.

In the firſt place then, ſo it is, that the Companie after the firſt Deduction of *Iuly*, haue further vnderſtood by the laſt Ships out of *Batavia*, arrived here in September, and that by Certificate or Atteſtatiõ depoſed by M. *Fredericke de Houtman*, chiefe Councellor of the *Indies*, and ancient Governour of the Iſles of *Muloques*, that it was firmly and vndoubtedly beleeved in *Amboyna*, throughout & of everyone, yea by himſelfe as he yet doth beleeve, that the *Engliſh* of the ſaid place, and the *Iaponians*, had truly and really conſpired to invade the Caſtle of *Amboyna* at their beſt opportunity; ſo that none ought in any wiſe to doubt thereof.

Secondly, for ſtrong proofe of that which is aforeſaid, the ſaid Governor *de Houtman*, comming from the *Moloques* to *Hitto* in *Amboyna* in the moneth of April, *anno* 1623. a certaine *Engliſhman* called *George Sharock*, Aſſiſtant, (which before had beene alſo priſoner, and examined vpon the ſaid conſpiracie, and by favour releaſed & pardoned by the Governour and Councell of *Amboyna*, notwithſtanding that the ſaid *Sharock* was a good while privy to the ſaid Conſpiracy, & had promiſed his aſſiſtance) kneeling down vpon his knees and proſtrating himſelfe

selfe before the feet of the said Governour *de Houtman*, (who looked for no such matter) declared with great zeale and good affection, that hee was and should bee all his life time bound and obliged vnto the *Dutch* Company, because (as hee then againe confessed) that favour had beene done to him, and hee was left vnpunished for the fault and offence which he had committed and perperrated; and this was spoken by the said *George Sharock*, to the said *de Houtman*, about the 20. of April 1623. when he was already absolved, released, freed, and out of all feare to be any more molested, or questioned for the said fact and offence committed as aforesaid.

Thirdly, the said Governour *de Houtman* being at *Batavia*, and being present when *Iohn Beomont English* Merchant, (who also was a confederate in the said conspiracy at *Amboyna*, and obtained his pardon) being sicke, was brought before the Governor generall; and the said *Beomont* being come in the presence of the said Governor generall, and of the said M. *Houtman*, confessed his fault before made and committed, and implored, and most humbly desired mercy and pardon of the said Generall, which having obtained, he humbly thanked them.

In the fourth place, That many people at *Batavia*, yea he the *Deponent* himselfe had by good information and knowledge, certainly vnderstood, that the said *Iohn Beomont* being afterwards come before the *English* President and *English* Merchants resident at *Batavia*, hee the said *Beomont* recited and confessed the whole businesse and conspiracy: But when this pleased not the said *English*, the President of the

Engliſh aforeſaid, for to obſcure the cauſe, and to ſhunne the diſhonour of the Treaſon, ſeeing the free confeſſion of *Beomont* which much aſtoniſhed them, he cauſed him for this cauſe to keep cloſe and not to ſpeake to any body, becauſe that the thing by the voluntary confeſſion of the ſaid *Beomont* againſt the intent of the *Engliſh* principalls, ſhould not further be diſcovered and confirmed.

Fiftly, concerning the perſons which were imployed as Iudges in the cauſe of *Amboyna* in the matter of the condemned, and ſpecially the Governour *Van Speult* (becauſe hee is beſt knowne) they are ſuch, that there cannot be any the leaſt ſuſpition or doubt of them, that they had wrongfully or without ſufficient ground cauſed the *Engliſh* to be accuſed, or ill handled, or much leſſe to bee put to death, if they had not beene found really in fault, worthily to haue deſerved the puniſhment: the Governour *Van Speult* being held for an honeſt man, of credit, and fearing God, by all thoſe that haue converſed with him: and by conſequence, there may not bee admitted ſuch a contrary ſuſpition of his impious and maligne proceedings.

In the fift place, concerning the Torture of Water, which the *Dutch* haue alwayes vſed in the *Indies*, as the moſt aſſured and civill: which is not a torture ſo rough and dangerous as the tortures which are ordinarily vſed in this Country, and throughout *Europe*, which are farre more ſevere and dangerous then that of Water; whereby the health of the perſon cannot any way be offended, nor the membrs lamed or bruiſed.

All

All which things aforeſaid, in repreſentation and maintenance of the truth in this caſe, and which further might be in conformity of what is aforeſaid, repreſented by the comming and arriving of many other perſons out of the *Indies*, who alſo haue knowledge of that which paſſed at *Amboyna*: May it pleaſe your Honors to take into conſideration, and to conſider whether there bee not ſufficient matter and cauſe given to the *Engliſh Eaſt Indian* Company, for to leaue and remit the fault vnto them, who were the authors and practiſers of this abominable conſpiracy, & of their owne misfortune, which they thus drew vpon themſelues, and not to defend them, and aggravate againſt the Iudges of the *Dutch*: to which end the *Directors* in defence and maintenance of their Officers, and vnblameable Miniſters in the *Eaſt Indies* aforeſaid, cannot omit to beſeech your Honors, that the cauſe may not bee precipitated, but that covenient time might bee given and granted for a more exact reſearch, (if need bee) of the truth, yea in all to grant them ſuch protection, as all good Subjects and Patriots of the Vnited Provinces are to attend from your Honors in equity and juſtice. For how can this buſineſſe be ſo inverted, that in ſtead of the diſhonour and blame which ought to dwel vpon the Confederates, on the contrary now, they will blot and ſmother the truth of the thing, and to accuſe and charg the *Dutch* Officers, as if they had had no honeſty or conſcience: which cannot bee preſumed of ſubſtantiall people, of good renowne, vpon any either voluntarie (though not true) or ſuborned and falſe depoſition, of ſuch as may not be admitted

to teſtifie in their owne cauſe againſt the judiciall Acts of a Colledge of Iudges, ſworne, and in ſo great a number, which haue of a long time beene ſo imployed; when it appeareth not otherwiſe by any other legall proofes.

The intention of the *Directors* never was, nor yet is to maintaine any injuſtice, outrage, or impoſture, if in theſe proceedings there were any vſed: but as long as it appeareth not clearely (as it ought in this caſe, againſt a Colledge, and againſt a cauſe judged) nothing elſe, vnder reverence, can be done in the buſineſſe, but to grant time for to make more exact and ſerious ſearch (if need be,) and that by the authority and intervention of your Honours (as it ſhall appertaine) all miſ-vnderſtanding, contrary Deductions, and ill expoſitions, griefes, and deſignes, may ceaſe and bee ſurpreſſed, vntill ſuch time as the contrary may (if need bee) appeare. The ſaid Defences are ſuch (in our opinion) as vnder reverence this ought to be done. And alrhough it were ſo, that the cauſe of the *Engliſh* againſt the Iudges of *Amboyna* ſeemed wholly to be cleare and proved, (which hitherto hath prov'd to the contrary) nevertheleſſe the proceedings of the ſaid Iudges may not in any wiſe be condemned (as touching the ſubſtance thereof) without hearing the Iudges themſelues, whom the cauſe properly toucheth and concerneth, and not the *Directors*; who onely mediate, for as much as according to the information and knowledge which they haue of the cauſe, it ſeemeth to them to be in effect juſt and faire, and therefore the humble remonſtrance or repreſentation and prayer of the Adminiſtrators

ſtrators, or *Directors*, haue ever beene, that it would pleaſe your Honours to giue and grant convenient time for the inquiry, information, and reſearch of the buſineſſe, vntill ſuch time as the ſhips of *Batavia* ſhall be arrived here; to the end that the matter may more plainly and truely be diſcovered and knowne; and without doubt there will come, and be tranſported therein from thence, ſome that will neutrally and in ſuch ſort maintaine vnto yours Honours, the particular informations of the proceedings paſſed in *Amboyna*, that they may be wholly beleeved and received: as at this preſent there is come, and fallen out by the comming and returne of M. *Fredericke de Houtman*, chief Councellor of the *Indies*, and ancient Governour of the Iſles of *Molucques*, who hath depoſed and by oath teſtified the points in manner as they are recited and related in order as aboue, which bringeth not a little light in this cauſe, but may wholly tend and turne to the overthrow of all contrary expoſitions and calumnies, which heretofore haue beene vſed and ſet forth, with ſuch differences and vehemencie, wherby we hope that your Honors will in all points, and that with equity, right, and reaſon, giue and cauſe to be given ſuch content, that all diſcontent (at leaſt by proviſion) may ceaſe, vntill ſuch time as the whole truth may more and abundantly come to light, by advice from the *Indies*, to the full ſatisfaction of thoſe whom it toucheth or concerneth. For may it pleaſe your Honors to know and vnderſtand, that the beſt and moſt pertinent and true knowledg of the buſineſſe, muſt come from the Province of *Amboyna* to *Batavia*, and from thence

hither. Notwithstanding, so it is, that since the departure of the Pinace called the *Hare* from *Batavia*, which was in the beginning of *Ianuary*, 1624. (by which the first notice of the execution was brought) vntill the departure of the last ships which also came from *Batrvia*, there is not, nor cannot haue come any newes from *Amboyna* to *Batavia*, concerning this businesse, because the winde called the Westerne Moussons blow continually from November vntill Aprill. And for to come from *Amboyna* to *Batavia*, an Easterne Mousson is necessary; and that beginneth first in May: so that without that, it is a thing impossible to send or get any advice or ships from *Amboyna* to *Batavia*.

We hope also that your Lordships will finde this reasonable, and that due and reasonable time required shall be granted and permitted in justice, for the more ample search and information of the cause, (if need be) and we cannot conjecture, (being a thing incredible) that any one will condeme any cause or persons, without first hearing the justification of the parties, which alwaies hath beene held and observed inviolably of all nations, which would judge according to right and equity. Therefore wee hope that it will be thus granted; yea it is not reasonable that any reparation should bee required, before the due defences and informations of the businesse bee made and taken, and the same ought to be made and taken by and from the persons whom the cause concerneth, appertaineth, and is knowne, and who also pertinently know how to refute the objections and circumstances alleadged, and heretofore vrged to the

contrary: which vnto vs is impoſſible to doe, not having been preſent: but only for the defence of our Officers, for ſo much as is juſt and reaſonable, wee can alleadge that which they haue written vnto vs from the *Indies*, and what elſe we haue certainly perceived and vnderſtood.

Alſo we cannot in the meane time conceale from your Honours, that the fact of this conſpiracy is ſo nororious in the *Indies*, and that thence may bee drawne ſo ſtrong and vigorous proofes, that the Truth ſhall fully and ſufficiently appeare to the full diſcharge of the innocents, and the confuſion of thoſe which will defend and maintaine a bad cauſe; And this may bee proved there beſides the points aboue alleadged. *W.*

Firſt, that all the *Iaponians*, complices in the conſpiracy haue ſigned each with their own hands their confeſſions, and afterwards jointly and all altogeher haue perſiſted therein after the end of the examination, without torture or fetters, at many ſittings and full aſſemblies of the Councell at *Amboyna*, without revoking any thing, or deſiring to diminiſh or augment any thing from or to their ſaid confeſſions.

In the ſecond place, That the *Engliſh* Complices at ſundry times of their own accord, without paine, irons, tortures, or menaces, ratified the ſame, and reſpectiuely ſigned their confeſſions: vpon which confeſſions, they were afterwards againe examined three or foure times, and re-examined in a full Councell and Aſſembly; and after their examination haue perſiſted therein, without revoking or changing any thing.

Thirdly

Thirdly, that the Governour of *Amboyna* (after that all the complices had respectiuely foure or fiue times ratified their confessions, and persisted therein a little before the execution, seriously remonstrated, exhorted, represented, and demanded, of the said complices (as before had done vnto them in particular) That in case any one of them had by apprehension of justice, feare of menaces, or terrour of paine, said, confessed, and signed any thing, by which he was surprised and made guilty, and whereby others might come and fall into danger or hazard, that hee should speake and manifest it openly, that he might discharge the party thereof. For the Governour protested that he was not desirous of the destruction and death of any that was not guilty. Vpon which proposition every one of them shrunke vp their shoulders and said, that what he had confessed and signed particularly was true, and therefore he persisted therein.

In the fourth place, One of the complices called *William Webber*, in his last examination, confessed that he had received a Letter from *John Clarke*, by which hee was advertised that something of great waight and consequence was handled amongst the *English*; but he could not vnderstand what it might be: the which letter containing as aforesaid, the said *Clarke* confessed also in the absence of *Webber*, that he had written it.

Fiftly, that *Edward Collins* being examined and making his confession without any torment or torture, (as appeareth by the Acts) offered to confesse all of his owne freewill: yea hee declared the same

before

before *Gabriell Towerſon* and all the other *Engliſh*, and that he did not thinke that the ſaid *Towerſon* and all the reſt which were there faulty would dare to deny it, but would preſently confeſſe it, as alſo the ſaid *Towerſon* being brought to *Collins*, (and the ſaid *Collins* falling vpon his knees and requiring mercie and pardon) he ſaid, and told it him to his face, admoniſhing the ſaid *Towerſon* that he would preſently declare and confeſſe all as he had done, ſaying, I muſt ſpeake and confeſſe the truth, and I meane not to ſuffer or endure any paine for the loue of you.

In the ſixt place, That *Emanuell Tompſon* two dayes after the examination finiſhed and ended, and when he was free and at liberty, being inquired by the Commiſſioners which had aſſiſted in the ſame examination, wherefore he had ſo long perſiſted in his denials, and endured the ſevere examination, ſaid the reaſon was becauſe Captaine *Gabriell Towerſon* had oftentimes reprehended his drunkenneſſe, ſaying, that hee ſhould take good heed that thereby the matter ſhould not be diſcovered; For which cauſe the ſaid *Tompſon* did by a great oath ſweare to himſelfe, that howſoever it went, hee would not bee the third nor the fourth by whom the matter ſhould be knowne, whatſoever paine (in his opinion) he could haue beene put vnto.

Seventhly, the ſaid *Emanuell Tompſon*, certaine daies after his examination being viſited by certaine Commiſſioners, ſaid vnto them, that hee was very glad that God had cauſed the buſines to be brought to light, becauſe much innocent bloud would haue beene ſpilt, and although he confeſſed that hee

had deſerved once, yea twice to dye, he asked mercy ſeeing that he was a man of about fiftie yeares, &c. And ſo after ſo much favour was given to the ſaid *Tompſon*, for to draw a lot with *Coulſon* and *Collins* which of them three ſhould be releaſed and freed.

In the eight place, that two or three dayes before the execution, Captaine *Towerſon* being in the Hall with other the convict *Engliſh*, ſaid in the preſence of the Governour and all the Councell, and to the reſt of the *Engliſh* in generall by reproach, that their ill and diſordinate liues, their whoredome, and drunkenneſſe, was the cauſe, that it pleaſed God that they ſhould not keepe ſecret the intended enterpriſe; and that by reaſon thereof they were now fallen and brought to ſuch miſery.

Ninthly, that *Gabriell Towerſon* author of this conſpiracy, in his laſt extremitie prayed the reſt of his complices to pardon him, becauſe that by him *Towerſon*, they were inſtigated and brought vnto the ſaid enterpriſe, and were reduced to that caſe, and that the buſineſſe was come to be diſcovered by the all-ſeeing God, and that he muſt of neceſſity dye, & therefore having brought them into this danger and ill chance, he prayed them to pardon him, as they alſo did.

In the tenth place, The ſaid *Towerſon* a little before his death writ a letter to *Samuell Coulſon*, which letter is yet in the hands of the Governor of *Amboyna Harman Van Speult*, by which, the ſaid *Towerſon* ſaid and alleadged vnto the ſaid *Coulſon*, that he, the ſaid *Coulſon*, was the firſt and principall cauſe which had made the agreement and condeſcending vnto the act

of

of invading and making of themselues masters of the Castle, but notwithstanding at the present he pardoned him.

Eleventhly, that the ship called the *Vnicorne*, saying from *Amboyna* to *Batavia*, the two *English* Merchants *Edward Collins* and *Iohn Beomont*, which were pardoned, were transported therein, vnto the end to impetrate and obtaine their full pardon in *Batavia* aforesaid, and they two *English* Merchants being requested by the officers of the ship to come sit down and eate at the Table of the Commissioners, during the said voyage; the said *Collins* said, excusing of himselfe, that they were not worthy to sit by the said Commissioners, because that the said *English* had had such an ill purpose and design against the *Dutch*, and yet they were by them in that fashion entertained, and were exempted of the punishment: and therefore they could very well eate apart: which excuse notwithstanding was not received nor accepted by the Commissioners of the *Dutch*.

In the twelfth place, are adjoyned and annexed the report and depositions of the said Governour *de Houtman* concerning the confessions of the said two *English* Merchants made before the Governor himselfe, and afterwards before the President and principall *English*, and that which further may be declared at *Batavia*, whereof divers persons there haue notice. X.

In the thirteenth place, concerning the torture in the proceedings vsed at *Amboyna*, they can giue certaine proofe of the truth it selfe, that many persons mentioned in the *English* Writing, to haue bin

tortured with water and fire, haue not one beene once touched.

In the fourteenth place, concerning the particularities and petty points of the said Writing in *English*, touching the examination of certaine persons therein mentioned, for the discharge and innocency of the *English*, the same shall bee proved never to haue beene done nor heard, by depositions of those which haue beene present at all, and by persons before whom such things must needs haue beene spoken and declared.

In the fifteenth place, it shall also bee found that the pretended miracles were deuised onely for the discharge of the *English*, and in their fauour.

Y These said points, and many others which are yet further well knowne to the *Directors*, may be clearly and by good proofe showne in time and place, if due and conuenient time be given and granted vnto the cause and re-search thereof: which in a matter so important, & of such waight, comming also from so remote parts, cannot (vnder reuerence) be denied to any: So that your Honours may please to desire the same of his Majesty of *Great Britaine*, without which the *Directors* can very ill propose any other meanes, which would not be mingled either with injustice, or the great prejudice and disadvantage of the *Dutch* Company.

We also surely hope that his said Majesty, according to his great wisedome and justice, cannot refuse or deny the said respite for the examination of the businesse more exactly and particularly; which we

be

beseech your Honours in all reverence to interpose and mediate, and by all meanes to effect and obtaine; that (as reason requireth) neither the Company in generall, nor the Masters in particular, may not during this interim bee any way grieved or prejudiced in their just defences. Which doing, &c.

FINIS.

k with preceding.

AN AVTHENTICK COPY OF THE ACTS OF THE PROCESSE *AGAINST THE* ENGLISH AT AMBOYNA.

Tranſlated out of the Copy, delivered to the *Engliſh Eaſt India* Company, from the *Dutch*.



LONDON,
Printed by IOHN DAVVSON, for the EAST INDIA COMPANY 1632.

AN

AUTHENTICK

COPY OF THE ACTS

OF THE PROCESS

AGAINST THE

INCLISNAT

BRITISH MUSEUM

AN AVTHENTICK Copy of the Confessions and Sentences against Mr. *Towerson*, and Complices, concerning the bloudy conspiracy enterprised against the Castle of *Amboyna*, the which by the manifest grace, and providence of God was discouered the 23. day of *February*, in the yeare 1623. as also the Resolutions of the Governour *Van Speult*, and of the Councell taken in the busines.

The Translation.



Hereas on the 23. of *Febrary* 1623. by the manifest grace and providence of God, it was discovered; That a certaine *Iaponesse* called *Hytieso*, at night, and at vnlawfull howers at Sermon, and Prayers time, contrary to order, and to his condition, did passe divers times along by the Rampairts, and before the Points: and at diuers times there where he found the Souldiers yong and vnexperienced, made enquiry how many Souldiers of the *Lowe Countries* there were in the Castle,

and how many times they changed the watch every night: The Worshipfull *Harman van Speult*, Councellor of the *Indies*, and Governour of *Amboyna*, vpon great reasons taking his actions and demands for suspicious, caused the sayd *Iaponeze* to appeare before him and the Councell, and examining him of the truth, he confessed as followeth, *Datum ut supra*: Being signed

Harman van Speult, Laurence de Marschalck, Clement Kersseboom, Iohn Iohnsō vischer, Iohn van Leeuwen, Iohn Iacobson-wincoop, Leonard Clocq, Martin Ianson Vogell, Iohn Loosten, Iacob Cooper, Iohn van Nieupoort, Peter Ianson van Zanten, Harman Crayevanger, Rowland Tailler, Vincent Corthals Secretarie.

Hytieso Iaponois of the age of 24. yeares, borne at *Ferando* in *Iapon* denyed the same, but the Souldiers being produced before him, of whom he had divers times, and in divers places asked those questions, he confessed that he had done it out of a merry disposition and for pleasure: whereupon his Worsh: sayd vnto him, that such things at vnseasonable times could not be asked for pleasure of the yonger and vnexperienced Souldiers, but that of necessity it must be otherwise: and in pursuit thereof being of that opinion, he with those of his Councell, caused him to be brought to the torture: the Prisoner having beene tortured a while, desired that they would cease, and hee would confesse all that did belong to the busines, and then he confessed that a certaine other *Iaponeze*, being also Souldier to

the

the Dutch Companie in the East *Indies*, called *Sidney Migiell*, (who had heretofore beene servant to the honorable English Company) had desired him to enquire of the thing aforesayd, and moreover he confessed, that he had beene asked by the sayd *Migiell*, if he would lend his ayde amongst other *Iaponezers*, to deliver the Castle into the hands of the *English*, to the which he answered, he would vpon condition of good recompence, which was offered him by the sayd *Iaponeze*, in the name of the *English*.

Hee confessed, that hee had communicated and consulted concerning the delivery of the Castle divers times, as well in the quarters of *Mardiques*, as in the *English* house with divers other *Iaponezes*, and with Mr. *Timothie Iohnson* English Merchant, and *Abell Price* English Barber, and that within three moneths last past.

He sayth that the *Iaponian* Souldiers which were in the Castle, did agree to deliver the said Castle into the hands of the *English*, and that they had ingaged themselues to serue them.

Further he confesseth, that they would put this exploit and treason in execution, when any *English* ship should haue ariued in this place.

Hee saith, that the *Iaponezes* did consult for to keepe two men in every Comer of the Castle, and the rest in the Hall, for to seize vpon the Governor, and that they would haue killed all that were not on their side: Thus confessed the 23. of *February* 1623. in the Castle of *Amboyna*, and it was subscribed, the marke of *Hytieso Iaponois*.

Harman van Speult,
Laurence de Marschalck,
Clement Kerssboom,
Iohn Iohnson Fischer,
Iohn van Leeuwen,
Iohn Iacobson Winecoop,
Leonard Olocq,
Martin Iohnson Vogel,
Iohn Iooſten,
Iacob Cooper,
Iohn van Nieupoort,
Peter Ianſen van Zanten,
Harman Crayevanger
Rowland Tailler,
Vincent Corthals Secretarie.

By reaſon of which conſpiracie and treaſon, the Governour *Van Speult* being moved and troubled, kept the Priſoner by him, and preſently cauſed the Gate to ſhut and looked to, and the points of the Caſtle with double guard, and likewiſe the Armes of all the *Iaponezes* to be taken away, and themſelues to bee put in Irons: giving commaund that none ſhould ſtirre out of the Caſtle, vntill ſuch time as he ſhould bee better informed, and all things were ſet in order: knowing well that there was great danger in delayes, and that for the finding out of ſuch conſpiracies and offences, he was not to make any pauſe, but to ſearch out the end thereof; for which cauſe hee commaunded *Sidney Migiell* to bee ſent for, & commaunded the Advocate *Fiſcall de Brune*, with the Councell, to take diligent information:

who after some torture, the said *Migiell* and others made the confessions following.

Done in the Castle of *Amboyna* the 23. of *Feb.* *Anno* 1623. And it was subscribed;

Harman Van Speult.
Laurence de Marschalck,
Clement Kersseboom,
John Johnson Visscher,
John Van Leenwen,
John Iacobson Wincoop,
Leonard Clocq,
Martin Johnson Vogell,
John Tooslen,
Iacob Cooper,
John Van Nieupoort,
Peter Iansen van Zanten,
Harman Crayevanger,
Rowland Tailler,
Vincent Corthals Secretarie.

Sidney Migiell Iaponeze, of the age of 24. yeares, borne at *Nangasaque*, confesseth that he did enquire of another Souldier being a *Iaponeze*, called *Peter Gonge*, how many *Dutch* Souldiers were in the Castle.

He confesseth, that *Abell Price* English Barber within 2. or 3. moneths since asked him, if he knew a way for to get and induce the *Iaponezes* to deliver the Castle to the *English*.

He saith, that afterwards he consulted with the *Iaponezes* about the said businesse, and that all of them

them agreed thereunto.

He saith, that divers times he consulted concerning the prosecution of the businesse, and concerning the time with Captaine *Towerson*, M. *Tompson*, *Iohn Clarke*, *Abell Price*, and other *English*.

He confesseth also, that they would haue put in execution this plot or treason, when any *English* ship or Pincke had arrived here, and that then with the *English*, and their slaues, they would haue attempted to make themselues Masters of the Castle, and haue killed all that were not on their side.

He saith, that they had appointed two *Iaponezes* to be in every point of the Castle, and the rest in the Hall, for to seize vpon the Governour *Van Speult*.

He confesseth also, that the *English* did promise to every *Iaponeze* 1000. Ryals of Eight, over and aboue their share in the bootie. Thus confessed the 24. of *February*, *Anno* 1623. *Stilo Nouo*, in the Fort of *Amboyna*. And it was subscribed.

This is the marke of *Sidney Migiell*.

Harman Van Speult,
Laurence de Marschalck,
Clement Kersseboom,
Iohn Iohnson Vischer,
Iohn Van Leeuwen,
Iohn Iacobson Wincoop,
Leonard Clocq,
Martin Iohnson Vogell,
Iohn Iooften,
Iacob Cooper,
Iohn Van Nieupoort,

Peter Ianſen Van Zanten,
Harman Crayevanger,
Rowland Tailler,
Vincent Corthals Secretarie.

Peter Congi Iaponeze, aged 31. yeares, borne at *Mangaſaque*: confeſſeth, that the ſaid *Migiell* queſtioned him concerning the Souldiers of the *Dutch*, how many there were, and that he enquired of the ſaid *Hytieſo*.

He confeſſeth, that he did conſult as the other *Iaponezes* did with the *Engliſh*, concerning the deliverie of the Caſtle, and he promiſed his ſervice therein. Thus confeſſed the 24. of *February* 1623. in the Caſtle of *Amboyna*. The marke of *Peter Congi*.

Harman Van Speult,
Laurence de Marſchalck,
Clement Kerſſeboom,
Iohn Iohnſon Viſcher,
Iohn Van Leeuwen,
Iohn Iacobſon Wincoop,
Leonard Clocq,
Martin Iohnſon Vogell,
Iohn Iooſten,
Iacob Cooper,
Iohn Van Nieupoort,
Peter Ianſen Van Zantem,
Harman Crayevanger,
Rowland Tailler,
Vincent Corthals Secretarie.

Soysimo, Iaponeze of the age of 26. yeares, borne at *Ferando*: confesseth, that he had likewise knowledge of the consultation of the *English*, and that he had presented his service to the said *English* to win the Castle. Confessed, *Dated* in the same place, and it was marked, signed, *Soysimo Iaponeze.*

Harman Van Speult,
Laurence de Marschalck,
Clement Kersseboom,
Iohn Iohnson Vischer,
Iohn Van Leeuwen,
Iohn Iacobson Wincoop,
Leonard Clocq,
Martin Iohnson Vogell,
Iohn Iooften,
Iacob Cooper,
Iohn Van Nieupoort,
Peter Iansen Van Zanten,
Harman Crayevanger,
Rowland Tailler,
Vincent Corthals Secretarie.

Thome Corea Iaponeze, of the age of 50. yeares, borne at *Mangasaque*: confessed, that hee with the rest of the *Iaponezes*, had knowledge of the consultation of the *English*, and that hee should likewise haue beene imployed in their service. Thus confessed, the 24. of *February* 1623. and was signed. The marke of *Thome Corea.*

Harman

Harman van Speult,
Laurence de Marschalck,
Clement Kersseboom,
Iohn Iohnson Vischer,
Iohn van Leeuwen,
Iohn Iacobson Wincoop,
Leonard Clocq,
Martin Iohnson Vogel,
Iohn Iooften,
Iacob Cooper,
Iohn van Nieupoort,
Peter Iansen van Zanten,
Harman Crayevanger
Rowland Tailler,
Vincent Corthals Secretarie.

Tsiosa Iaponeze of the age of 32. yeares, borne at *Firando* Souldier: confesseth, that hee with the reſt of the *Iaponezes* ſhould haue been aſſiſtant in the ſurprizing of the Caſtle for the *Engliſh*. *Datum ut ſupra:* and was ſigned. The marke of *Tsiosa Iaponeze*.

Harman Van Speult,
Laurence de Marschalck,
Clement Kersseboom,
Iohn Iohnson Vischer,
Iohn Van Leeuwen,
Iohn Iacobson Wincoop,
Leonard Clocq,
Martin Iohnson Vogel,
Iohn Iooften,
Iacob Cooper,

Iohn Van Nieupoort,
Peter Ianſen Van Zanten,
Harman Crayevanger,
Rowland Tailler,
Vincent Corthals Secretarie.

Quiendayo Iaponeze, aged 32. yeares, Souldier, borne at *Coreats*: confeſſed, that they being 12. *Iaponezes*, thought to haue made themſelues Maſters of the Caſtle with the ayde of the *Engliſh*. Confeſſed and ſigned as aforeſaid. Signed thus the name of *Quiendayo*.

Harman Van Speult,
Laurence de Marſchalck,
Clement Kerſſeboom,
Iohn Iohnſon Viſcher,
Iohn Van Leeuwen,
Iohn Iacobſon Wincoop,
Leonard Clocq,
Martin Iohnſon Vogell.
Iohn Looſten,
Iacob Cooper,
Iohn Van Nienpoort,
Peter Ianſon Van Zanten,
Harman Crayevanger,
Rowland Tailler,
Vincent Corthals Secretarie.

Sinſa Iaponeze, of the age of 32. yeares, borne at *Berando*, Souldier: confeſſed, that they 12. *Iaponezes* did intend to deliver and betray the Caſtle to the *Engliſh*.

English. Confeſſed in the ſaid place, and on the ſaid day ſubſcribed. The name of *Sinſa Iaponeze.*

Harman Van Speult,
Laurence de Marſchalck,
Clement Kerſſeboom,
Iohn Iohnſon Viſcher,
Iohn Van Leenwen,
Iohn Iacobſon Wincoop,
Leonard Clocq,
Martin Iohnſen Vogell,
Iohn Iooſten,
Iacob Cooper,
Iohn Van Nieupoort,
Peter Ianſen Van Zanten,
Harman Crayenvanger,
Rowland Fuller,
Vincent Corthals Secretarie.

Tſauinda Iaponeze, aged 32. yeares, borne at *Firacketoe,* Souldier; confeſſeth as the reſt, that they 12. with the aſſiſtance of the *Engliſh,* intended to make themſelues Maiſters of the Caſtle. Thus confeſſed the 24. of *Februry* 1623. And was ſubſcribed. The name of *Tſauinda.*

Harman Van Speult,
Laurence de Marſchalck,
Clement Kerſſeboom,
Iohn Iohnſon Viſcher,
Iohn Van Leenwen,
Iohn Iacobſon Wincoop,

Leonard Clacq,
Martin Ianſen Vogell,
Iohn Iooſten,
Iacob Cooper,
Iohn Van Nieupoort,
Peter Ianſen Van Zanten,
Harman Craye-vanger,
Rowland Tailler,
Vincent Corthals Secretarie.

Zanchoo Iaponeze, aged 22. yeares, borne at *Fiſien*, Souldier: Confeſſeth as the afore-going. Dated as the afore-ſaid, and was vnder-ſigned.

The marke of *Zanchoo.*

Harman Van Spenlt,
Laurence de Marſchalck,
Clement Kerſſeboom,
Iohn Iohnſon Viſcher,
Iohn Van Leeuwen,
Iohn Iacobſon Wincoop,
Leonard Clacq,
Martin Iohnſon Vogell,
Iohn Iooſten,
Iacob Cooper,
Iohn Van Nieupoort,
Peter Ianſen Van Zanten,
Harman Craye-vanger,
Rowland Tailler,
Vincent Corthals Secretarie.

Sacoube

Sacoube Iaponeze, of the age of 40. yeares, borne at *Ferando*, Souldier: Confesseth, that he also had knowledge of the consultation of the *Iaponezes*, but being old and sicke, he did not present his service. Dated the 25. of *February* 1623.

The marke of *Sacoube*.

Harman van Speult,
Laurence de Marschalck,
Clement Kersseboom,
Iohn Iohnson vischer,
Iohn Van Leeuwen,
Iohn Iacobson Wincoop,
Leonard Clocq,
Martin Iohnson Vogell,
Iohn Iooften,
Iacob Cooper,
Iohn Van Nieupoort,
Peter Ianson Van Zanten,
Harman Crayevanger,
Rowland Tailler,
Vincent Corthals Secretarie.

His Worship vnderstanding by all the precedent Confessions the designe of the Agent of the honourable *English* Company of *Amboyna*, with the Merchants and other Confederates; and although that he was sufficiently informed: that hee might haue taken them into custody, yet he would not hast thereunto: but first he caused to be brought before him *Abell Price* English Barber, who for other offences (as an Incendiarie, for vsing violence

in other mens houses) was already in prison: and after the said Prisoner was told the place, persons, and times where he had consulted with the *Iaponezes*, and with other *English* vpon the consultation afore-said: they vnderstood by him that which followeth. *Dated* the 25. of *February* 1623. Subscribed.

Harman Van Speult
Laurence de Marschalck,
Clement Kersseboom,
Iohn Iohnson Visther,
Iohn Van Leeuwen,
Iohn Iacobson Wincoop,
Leonard Clocq,
Martin Iohnson Vogell,
Iohn Iooſten,
Iacob Cooper,
Iohn Van Nieupoort,
Peter Ianſen van Zanten,
Harman Crayevanger,
Rowland Tailler,
Vincent Corthals Secretarie.

The Confeſſion of *Abell Price*, aged 24. yeares, borne at *Neles* in *Wales* in the Countie of *Pembroke*, Confeſſed;

That he by the command and order of Captaine *Towerſon*, had conference with *Sidney Migiell Iaponeze*, concerning the taking of the Caſtle, promiſing vnto every *Iaponeze* their ſhare in the bootie.

Further

Further he confeſſeth, that he did treate two or three times in the Quarter of *Mardriques* with M. *Thomſon*, M. *Iohnſon*, and *Iohn Clarke*, and the *Iaponezes* concerning the ſaid matter.

Further he confeſſeth; That the ſaid *Migiell Iaponeze* was three or foure times in the *Engliſh* houſe with him, and conferred with him and them divers times, and they informed Captain *Towerſon* of their diſcourſe.

Confeſſing further, That the ſaid treaſon ſhould haue been put in execution when any *Engliſh* ſhips ſhould arriue.

Further he confeſſeth, that all the Merchants of the Facturies, reſorting to *Amboyna*, had knowledge of the ſaid treaſon.

Further he ſaith, That they intended to put it in execution when one of their ſhippes ſhould come.

Further he confeſſeth, That if they had taken the Caſtle, they would haue done all the dammage and offence poſſible to the Citizens, if they agreed not with them. And this he confirmed with his name *Abell Price*.

His Worſhip vnderſtanding this, hee thought good for to ſend for Captaine *Towerſon* to the Caſtle, the which he did preſently by a certaine Merchant, who went to the *Engliſh* Houſe, and preſently returned to the Caſtle with M. *Towerſon*: who was very much troubled and altered, and then his Worſhip ſaid to him, that hee was very much amazed and ſorry for that which he had vnderſtood by the *Laponeze* and the *Barber*; having many times admoniſhed

moniſhed the ſaid Captain *Towerſon*, that he ſhould not entertaine or draw vnto him, (as hee did) the *Engliſh*, *Iaponeze*, and *Spaniſh* Priſoners, which were in the ſervice of him and the *Low-Countries*. That it did cauſe and giue ſuſpition of ill conſultation, and other things, but as he thought Captaine *Towerſon* did not know any thing: but that now hee marked in him a great alteration and aſtoniſhment.

The Governour *Van Speult* with his Counſell found good that they ſhould retaine by way of proviſion the ſaid Captaine *Towerſon*, and M. *Thomſon*; and he was told preſently that he ſhould ſtay there as Priſoner, and ſhould take a lodging in one of the Chambers of the Merchants. But the ſaid Maſter *Towerſon* deſired that by reaſon of his qualitie, they would grant him to be Priſoner in his owne Chamber, in the Houſe of the honourable *Engliſh* Companie: to the which his Worſhip agreed, vpon condition that firſt he ſhould cauſe to come, or ſend all his men into the Caſtle, the which was done; and that he ſhould bee there Priſoner with ſome Keepers.

Captaine *Towerſon* being gone, his Worſhip holding a Counſell thought good preſently to examine all the *Engliſh* one after another, and they were examined; ſome before torture, others after a little torture confeſſing as followeth; Done the 26. of *February* 1623. Signed.

Harman van Speult,
Laurence de Marſchalck,

Clement

Clement Kersseboom,
John Iohnson vischer,
John Van Leeuwen,
John Iacobson Wincoop,
Leonard Clocq,
Martin Iohnson Vogell,
John Iooſten,
Iacob Cooper,
John Van Nieupoort,
Peter Ianson Van Zanten,
Harman Crayevanger,
Rowland Tailler,
Vincent Corthals Secretarie.

The Confeſsion of Timothy Iohnſon *Factor, borne at* New-Caſtle; *aged 29. yeares.*

Confeſſeth; That he was in one of the houſes of the *Iaponezes*, in the Quarter of the *Madriques* with M. *Thomſon*, *Iohn Clarke*, and *Abell Price*, three or foure times, for to conſult of the taking of the Caſtle, and of maſſacring thoſe of the *Low-Countries*, which conſultation, was kept ſix or ſeaven dayes agoe.

Further he confeſſeth; That Captaine *Towerſon* on New-yeares-day laſt, having all his Merchants aſſembled with him, propoſed vnto them how that the *Hollanders* did great injuries to the *Engliſh*: and asked them if they had not the courage to helpe to revenge all their wrongs: for his own part, he knew the wayes and meanes, both within and without,

with the ayde of certaine Souldiers *Iaponezes*, that were lodged in the Castle, to make himselfe Master thereof. And they all answered that they had.

And hee confesseth; That their exploit should haue beene put in execution, when the Governour should be out of the Castle vpon some exploit, and those that were in the Castle should be weake and ill provided.

And also that all the Merchants of other Facturies resorting thither, had knowledge of the said Treason.

And further he saith; That they would haue shared the bootie with the *Iaponezes*, and this is confirmed with the signe and name of *Timothy Ianson*,

The Confession of Robert Browne, *borne in* Edenburrow *in* Scotland, *aged* 24. *yeares.*

Confessed; That Captaine *Towerson* about *New-yeares day* last past, called an Assembly of all his Familie and the forraine Merchants, and told them that hee would haue them take an oath on the Bible for fidelitie and secresie, the which they did accordingly.

Further he saith; That afterwards the said *Towerson* propounded, that the *English* had suffered great wrong by the *Hollanders*, asking them if they had the will and courage to reuenge the same. To the which some of them answered, that they were to weake to effect it. But then the said Captaine *Towerson* answered, that they would waite the opportunitie of the arrivall of some *English* Ships: whereupon all

of

of them agreed to make tryal, to make themselues Masters of the *Castle*.

Also, That *Captaine Towerson* reported that the *Iaponian* Souldiers that were within the Castle were at his service.

Saith moreover; That *Captaine Towerson* at the arrivall of some of their Ships, should cause all their Merchants and slaves of the other Facturie to come thither for that purpose.

And further he saith; That they would have killed all that should haue made any resistance against them. And it is subscribed by the marke *R. B.*

The Confession of John Fardo *the English Steward of the age of 42. yeares.*

He confesseth; That about two moneths since he was in conference with others, wherein he tooke his oath vpon the Bible to be faithfull and secret.

He saith, That *Captaine Towerson* with their ayde, intended to make himselfe Master of the Castle.

And further he saith; That some whereof hee Prisoner was one, answered that they were to weake in men: and *Captaine Towerson* said, that he knew a way to finde men enough, and that they should referre the businesse to him, and that they only should doe their endevour.

Further he saith; That hee amongst the rest offered his service and endevour.

Furthermore hee saith; That about 14. dayes since, when he was with *Captaine Towerson*, for money for the Kitchin, *Captain Towerson* asked him the

same, and if hee would doe his best for to take the Castle, to the which hee answered, that he among others would doe their best. And it was confirmed by the signe of *Iohn Fardo*.

The Confession of Edward Collins *English Merchant, borne at* London, *aged* 25. *yeares or therabouts.*

Confesseth, That he amongst others was at the said consultation, and tooke his oath vpon the Bible, to be faithfull and secret.

And further; That he amongst others did consent to doe his best in the taking of the Castle.

Item, That within three or foure dayes after the said consultation, they assembled againe: and then *Captaine Towerson* told him, that he had at his devotion the *Iaponian* Souldiers, and that at his appointment they would make themselues Masters of the Points, and that some should attend in the Hall for the Governour, when he should come forth vpon the noyse.

Item; That they would put their designe in execution, when one of their Ships should arriue.

Item he confesseth, That if so be they could haue gained the Castle, they would haue done the Citizens all the hurt and dammage possible, vnlesse they would agree with them. And it is confirmed vnder *Edward Collins* his hand.

The Confession of Iohn Beomont *English Merchant, borne in* Barke-shire, *aged* 48. *yeares.*

Con-

Confesseth, That on *New-yeares-day* last past, he was in conference, and among others tooke his oath vpon the Bible to be faithfull and secret.

Item hee confesseth; That *Captaine Towerson* required all their aydes for the taking of the Castle. Other circumstances at present he remembreth not, having beene sicke, and having an ill memory, and growing in age. And it is confirmed vnder the hand of *Iohn Beomont*.

The Confession of Ephraim Ramsy, *borne at* Carelstow *in* Scotland, *aged* 21. *yeares. Assistant to the English at* Lohoe.

He confesseth, That vpon *New-yeares-day* last, he was at *Lohoe*, and therefore he could not bee at the said conference with the *English*.

Further he saith; That this is the first day that he hath vnderstood, that the *English* did consult on New-years day for the taking of the *Castle* in a time convenient.

The Confession of John Sadler, *borne at* London, *aged* 20. *yeares, English Steward at* Larico.

He confesseth, That at the time aforesaid hee was at *Larico*, and that hee knew not of any consultation.

The Confession of William Grigs *of* Dunstable *in the Countie of* Bedford, *aged* 28. *yeares, English Merchant at* Larico.

He confesseth; that he was present at the consultation vpon New-yeares day last, and that amongst others he took his oath vpon the Bible to be loyall and secret.

Further he confesseth, that he offered his service for to take the Castle.

Item, *Captaine Towerson* did make great complaint of the wrong which the *English* did receiue from the *Hollanders*; and for the revenge thereof with the ayde of the *Iaponian* Souldiers, slaves, and some *Spanish* Prisoners, hee intended to make himselfe Master of the Castle: if every one of vs would ayde him, the which if we would doe, he knew a way to keepe the Castle in spight of the *Hollanders* teethes.

Item hee saith, that they would haue killed all those which should make any resistance, and taken the rest prisoners.

Further hee saith, that within a few dayes after they should haue had another consultation, and that then *Captaine Towerson* would giue order for all things, and haue given a signe to the *Iaponezes*, at which they should haue gone about the businesse within the Castle.

Item he saith, that they would haue divided the goods and bootie among themselues. And it was confirmed vnder the hand of *William Grigs*.

The Confession of Iohn Clarke, *borne at* Ordington, *aged 36. yeares. Assistant to the English.*

Confesseth, That he treated and spake with the *Iaponian* Souldiers concerning the taking of the Castle.

Item

Item he confesseth, That he was in the consultation on New-yeares day last past, and that *Captaine Towerson* caused them to take an oath vpon the Bible to be faithfull and secret: saying that it was necessary so to doe, for if that which he should say vnto them should come to be known, it would cost them all their liues.

Confesseth moreover, That Captaine *Towerson* said afterwards, that he intended with the helpe of the *Iaponian* Souldiers, and them, to make himselfe Master of the Castle.

Item he saith, That Captaine *Towerson* said, that when time should be fitting, he would send for all his men and slaues of the other Factories.

He saith moreover, That they resolved to kill all those that should resist them, and that they should haue shared all the monies & goods amongst them. And this was confirmed vnder the hand of *Iohn Clarke*.

The Confession of William Webber, *borne at* Tyverton *in* Deuonshire, *aged about* 32. *yeares.*

He confesseth, that about fiue weekes since, hee received a Letter from *Iohn Clarke* of *Hitto*, wherein among other things it was written, that the *English* in *Amboyna* had consulted concerning the taking of the Castle.

Item he saith, that he hath no other knowledge of the treason, nor he did not consult with any person concerning the same. And it was confirmed vnder the hand of *William Webber*.

The Confession of George Shacock, *of the age of* 31. *yeares, borne at* Westchester, *Assistant to the English at* Hitto.

He confesseth and saith; That he was not in *Amboyna* since the 1. of December last past, and therefore hee could not be at the consultation held here by the *English* at New-yeares tide last.

He confesseth, that about a moneth or fiue weeks since he vnderstood of *Iohn Clarke* of *Hitto*, being in the *Gallery*, that the *English* in *Amboyna* had consulted and resolved for to take the Castle.

Item, that hee promised to *Iohn Clarke* his ayde concerning the businesse. And it was confirmed vnder the hand of the said *George Shacocke*.

The Confession of Samuell Coulson *English Merchant, borne at* Newcastle, *aged* 39. *yeares.*

Confesseth; That hee was at the conference of the *English*, and had taken an oath vpon the Bible for to be faithfull and secret, as others.

Item he confesseth, that Captaine *Towerson* complained of the great wrong & injuries that the *Hollanders* did them, and if that they would ayde them he knew with the helpe of the *Iaponian* Souldiers, a way to take the Castle.

Item he confesseth, that he promised his ayde in the same act.

Further he confesseth, that the time of the putting of the same in execution, was not yet determined,

but

but with opportunity, Captaine *Towerſon* would tell him.

Item, in caſe that their intention had taken effect, they reſolved to kill all that ſhould make reſiſtance, and take the reſt Priſoners. And this was confirmed by *Samuell Coulſons* name.

The Confeſsion of Gabriell Towerſon, *Agent for the Engliſh in Amboyna, of the age of 49. yeares, borne in London.*

He confeſſeth, That he was in conference with the *Engliſh*, and with the others, hee tooke an oath vpon the Bible to be faithfull and ſecret.

Item he ſaith and confeſſeth, That he had an intention, and divers times conſulted with his men for to make himſelfe Maſter of the Caſtle.

Item hee confeſſeth, That all his men were conſenting to it, and that he would haue put the ſame in execution the next time that the Governour *Van Speult*, had gone forth with his Curricuries.

Being asked what ſhould moue him therevnto, he anſwered, deſire of honor and profit.

Further being asked of whom hee looked to receiue that honor, and for whom he would haue kept the Caſtle, he anſwered, that if his intent had beene atchieved, he would haue informed thoſe of his Nation in *Batavia*, and require their aſſiſtance: the which being ſent him, he would haue kept the Caſtle for his Companie: but if they did not, hee would haue kept it for himſelfe, and ſeeke ſome agreement with the *Blacks*, and ſo by ſome way or o-

ther haue had his intent.

He confeſſeth moreover, That he gaue order to his men for to get him men and companions to effect the ſame; as M. *Thomſon*, M. *Iohnſon*, *Iohn Clarke* and *Abell Price*, and they had already negotiated with the *Iaponian* Souldiers.

Hee ſaith, That the *Iaponezes* were twice in his houſe, but that he himſelf did not ſpeake with them but he cauſed them to be treated with by others.

He ſaith, That as yet he did not appoint the time becauſe it was too ſoone.

He ſaith, when time ſhould come convenient, he would to this intent haue ſent for all his men and ſlaves from the other Factories.

Further he ſaith, that no perſon whatſoever gaue him any order, inſtruction, or charge for the ſaid buſineſſe, but onely he was the firſt inventer and author of this enterprize and plot, for the reaſons aforeſaid.

Item he confeſſeth, That on New-yeares day laſt he conſulted with the Merchants, and thoſe of his Family concerning the taking of the Caſtle, and made them all ſweare vpon the Bible to be faithfull and ſecret.

Further he confeſſeth, that he hath not given any order to any perſon whatſoever, to confer with thoſe of *Loehoe*, *Hitto*, or *Cambello*, concerning this matter. So farre was he from promiſing them any powder, Ordnance, Bullets or Muskets, or any other Ammunition of warre, at the arrivall of the Ships. Signed *Gabriell Towerſon*.

The Confeſſion of Emanuel Tompſon *Engliſh Mer-*
chant in Amboyna, *borne in* Hamburrough,
of the age of 50. *yeares.*

He confeſſeth, That on New-yeares day laſt paſt, a day after or before, hee, with other *Engliſh* Merchants was ſent for to the chamber of *Captaine Towerſon*, and that the ſaid *Captaine Towerſon* then ſaid vnto them, that hee had a buſineſſe to impart vnto them, but firſt they muſt take their oathes vpon the Bible to be faithfull and ſecret to him; the which they all did.

Afterwards *Captaine Towerſon* told them in what manner the *Engliſh* were eſteemed in that Country, and that every where they muſt be the loweſt, and that they could not receiue juſtice in any kinde, and that he had found a way to be revenged thereof, and that he could be Maſter of the Caſtle if they would aſſiſt him. Vnto the which they all agreed.

Item the ſaid *Captaine Towerſon* ſaid, that thoſe of *Loehoe* would come with certaine *Curiorſones* to aſſiſt him.

Item hee ſaith, that eight dayes after the conference, *Captaine Towerſon* told him, that hee had ſent M. *Robſon* and M. *Price* forth to treate, and get the *Japonian* Souldiers to conſent to the ſame.

Further hee confeſſeth, that after the ſaid conference, he had ſundry times asked *Captaine Towerſon* how he proceeded in the buſineſſe, but he was ſtill anſwered, that he ſhould content himſelfe, and leaue the buſines to thoſe that were wiſer then himſelfe; and that he ſhould take heed, leaſt by his drunken-

neſſe the buſineſſe ſhould be diſcovered. Signed *Emanuell Tompſon.*

The Confeſſion of Iohn Wetherall *Engliſh Merchant, dwelling at* Cambello, *borne at* Glaſton *in the Countie of* Rutland, *aged* 31. *yeares.*

Confeſſeth, That he was at the conference with others on New-yeares day, and tooke his oath as others did on the Bible, to be faithfull and ſecret.

That Captaine *Towerſon* after he had told them, how that the *Engliſh* had indured a great deale of wrong by the *Hollanders*; and that he with the ayde of the *Iaponian* Souldiers and with the *Blacks*, knew a way how to get the Caſtle, if they would allayde him: they preſently promiſed to doe it.

This exploit ſhould haue beene put in execution when their ſhips ſhould haue arrived.

Item, He confeſſeth that the next day they were againe aſſembled, to animate and encourage one another in the advancement of their deſigne. Signed *Iohn Wetherall.*

The Confeſſion of Iohn Paul *Aſſiſtant to the Engliſh at* Cambello, *borne in* Briſtoll, *aged* 31. *yeares.*

Saith, that he hath not beene neere the Caſtle of *Amboyna* this fiue moneths, & that he knoweth not any thing therein.

The Confeſſion of Thomas Sharke, *borne at* Colchester, *aged* 36. *yeares.*

Saith,

Saith, That hee hath not beene in *Amboyna* this six moneths, and that he knoweth nothing.

Auguſtine Peres Marinho *Captaine of the Slaven, aged 36. yeares, borne in* Bengala.

Confeſſeth, That two moneths ſince, he was asked by a *Iaponeze* called *Hytieſo*, in the name of *Captaine Towerſon*, if hee would together with the *Iapponezes* aſſiſt the *Engliſh* in the taking of the Caſtle: the which he conſented to. Thus confeſſed in the Caſtle of *Amboyna*, the 3. of *March* 1623.

The Worſhipfull *Harman Van Speult* Councellor in the *Indies*, Governour in *Amboyna*, &c. having ſeene and vnderſtood the conformable confeſſions of divers perſons and Nations, being kept in divers places, and examined at divers times; doth not think any wayes neceſſarie by reaſon of the enormitie of the offence, that the cauſe could, nor ought not to ſuffer any reference: becauſe at the preſent they were charged with more then 40. Priſoners, and they did not know what enemies might be beſides, either within or without. Yet notwithſtanding, for the abundant ſatisfaction of the Honourable *Engliſh Companie* and Nation, it was thought fit to bee debated by Councell, whether the cauſe could ſuffer any referring, or no.

Whereupon by a generall voyce it was judged and reſolved, that the fact and crime ſhould be puniſhed in the place where it was conceived and concluded,

cluded, for example to others: and the rather because at the present the *Tarnatans* and *Mores* hereabouts contrary to their custome, did a while since (in likelihood by the instigation of the *English*) beginne to rebell, and had slaine and killed certaine of the *Dutch* Nation, and servants of the Companie. Therefore his Worship caused the *Fiscall Brune* for to forme such demaund and conclusion against the said Prisoners, as in reason he should thinke fitting. Thus done, and resolved the 8 of *March* 1623. Subscribed.

Harman Van Speult,
Laurence de Marschalck,
Clement Kersseboom,
Iohn Johnson Vischer,
Iohn Van Leeuwen,
Iohn Iacobson Wincoop,
Leonard Clocq,
Martin Iohnson Vogell,
Iohn Iooften,
Iacob Cooper,
Iohn Van Nieupoort,
Peter Ianson Van Zanten,
Harman Crayevanger,
Rowland Tailler,
Vincent Corthals Secretarie.

Whereas by the preceedent Acts and confessions it appeares sufficiently, that *Gabriell Towerson* Agent for the Honourable *English Companie* in *Amboyna*, with his creatures and Confederates aforesaid; hath com-

committed treason, and sought the overthrow of the *State*, of the priviledged Company of the *Low-Countries* in *Amboyna*; wherein depends the greatest part of the prosperitie of the said Company: and by a horrible murder and effusion of bloud, wholy to ruinate the same; Therefore the Advocate *Fiscall Isaack Brune*, *nomine officij*, forming his Demaund, concludes, that the said *Gabriell Towerson* with all the other Delinquents, as well *English* as *Iaponezes*, aboue named (except *Ephraim Iohn Paul* Assistant to the *English*, *Thomas Sharke*, and *Iohn Sadler*) should be carried to the place accustomed for execution of the Law and Iustice, and that they should there be beheaded, and put to death with the confiscation of all their goods. And that the said *Towerson* after his death should be cut in foure quarters, and his head should bee set vp vpon the Gate vpon a pole, & every quarter should be fixed vpon a Gibbet. Done in the Castle of *Amboyna* the 8. of *March*, 1623. And it was signed *Isaack de Brune* Advocate *Fiscall*.

The Worshipfull *Harman Van Speult*, Councellor of the *Indies*, Governour of *Amboyna*, &c. with the ordinary Councell of his Worship, as also those in the ships named the *Rotterdam*, *Amsterdam*, the *Vnicorne*, *Edam*, and the *Little-Hope*, having heard the demaund and conclusion of the Advocate *Fiscall de Brune*, made against the said Delinquents, after they had called vpon the name of God, that hee would be pleased to assist them in their course during this heavie assembly, and to inspire into them nothing but equitie and justice, after mature consi-

deration in all that was neceſſary. To you the Delinquents aſwell *Engliſh*, as *Iaponezes*; to wit, Captaine *Gabriell Towerſon*, *Samuell Coulſon*, *Emanuell Tompſon*, *Timothy Iohnſon*, *William Grigs*, *Iohn Clarke* *Abell Price*, *Robert Browne*, *Iohn Wetherall*, *Iohn Fardo*, *Auguſtine Peres Marinho*. The Slaues, *Hytieſo*, *Sidney Migiell*, *Pedro Conge*, *Thome Corea*, *Tſioſa*, *Quiandao*, *Sinſa*, *Tſavienda*, and *Zancheo*. Declare that you having committed treaſon, having conceiued and complotted together a horrible maſſacre & treaſon, to bee Maſters of the Caſtle, and ſo haue compaſſed not onely to overthrow and ruinate the State of the *Eaſt-India Company* in the vnited Prouinces of the *Low-Countries*, which the conſeruation of this place much concerneth: but alſo to ruinate the Vnited *Low-Countries* themſelues, and their proſperities; partly conſiſting in Nauigation and trafficke to the *Indies*, which by this meanes would haue beene vndermined and weakened. In purſuite whereof, and in the name, and in the qualitie of Gouernour of the high and mighty Lords the *States*, Generall of the Vnited Prouinces of the *Low-Countries*, haue condemned the ſaid Delinquents, as by theſe preſents we condemne them, to be carried to the place where Law and Iuſtice is ordinarily executed, and there to be puniſhed with the ſword in ſuch ſort as death may enſue: with the confiſcation according to the Law of their goods proper and in particular. And the heads of *Gabriell Towerſon*, *Sidney Migiell*, *Hytieſo*, and *Pedro Conge*, for example vnto others ſhall be ſet vpon poles.

Thus pronounced in the Caſtle of *Amboyna*, the

ninth

ninth day of *March*, one thousand six hundred twenty three. And it was subscribed-

Harman Van Speult,
Laurence de Marschalck,
Clement Kersseboom,
Iohn Iohnson Vischer,
Iohn Van Leeuwen,
Iohn Iacobson Wincoop,
Leonard Clocq,
Martin Iohnson Vogell,
Iohn Iooslen,
Iacob Cooper,
Iohn Van Nieupoort,
Peter Iansen Van Zanten,
Harman Crayevanger,
Rowland Tailler,
Vincent Corthals Secretarie.

Whereas the said Governour *Van Speult* for the service of the honourable *English* Companie, hath thought good to spare two of the said *English* Merchants *pro tempore*, for the grace and pardon of the Lord Governour Generall *Peter de Carpentier*, to the end that with other Deputies of his Worship they might looke to the goods of the said honourable *English* Companie. His Worship for certaine reasons hath chosen for one of them *Iohn Beomont*, *English* Merchant in the Factorie of *Lohoe*. And ordaineth that M. *Collins*, M. *Thomson*, and M. *Coulson* should draw lots betweene them three, which of them should enjoy the like favour. Declaring not-

withstanding that their proper goods shall bee perticularly confiscated according as the others. And his Worship pardoned *Ephraim Iohn Paul, Thomas Sharke,* and *Iohn Sadler,* as having little and no knowledge of the said plot. Done and resolved the 8. of *March* 1623.

Master *Coulson, Thomson,* and *Collins,* being brought in a place together, and the Lots being presented to them, after a short prayer which every one made, they drew: first M. *Thomson,* next M. *Collins,* and last M. *Coulson:* the which being opened, it fell to M. *Collins* to be saved. Done in the Castle of *Amboyna* the day aforesaid. Subscribed.

Harman Van Speult
Laurence de Marschalck,
Clement Kersseboom,
Iohn Iohnson Vischer,
Iohn Van Leeuwen,
Iohn Iacobson Wincoop,
Leonard Clocq,
Martin Iohnson Vogell,
Iohn Iooften,
Iacob Cooper,
Iohn Van Nieupoort,
Peter Iansen van Zanten,
Harman Crayevanger,
Rowland Tailler,
Vincent Corthals Secretarie.

Whereas *Augustine Peres Marinho* of the Slaues, had knowledge of the treason and conspiracy afore-

said,

ſaid, and being that he promiſed his ayde, it is concluded of him, as is aforeſaid: and that the wife of *Auguſtine Peres* which hath beene a Slaue of the honourable *Dutch East-India* Company, who was given to the ſaid *Auguſtine* in hope of his good carriage, for the preſent, ſhee ſhall returne to her ancient Maiſters of the ſaid Companie, vntill ſuch time that ſhee ſhall be otherwiſe diſpoſed of by the Governour. Done in the Counceil of *Amboyna* the 9. of *March* 1623. And was ſubſcribed.

Harman Van Speult,
Laurence de Marſchalck,
Clement Kerſſeboom,
Iohn Iohnſon Viſcher,
Iohn Van Leeuwen,
Iohn Iacobſon Wincoop,
Leonard Clocq,
Martin Iohnſon Vogell.
Iohn Iooſten,
Iacob Cooper,
Iohn Van Nieupoort,
Peter Ianſon Van Zanten,
Harman Crayevanger,
Rowland Tailler,
Vincent Corthals Secretarie.

We here vnder-named, doe declare for a truth in ſtead of an oath, that *Gabriell Towerſon* after he was examined concerning the ſaid plot, and the Governour *Van Speult* condoling with him for that which is aforeſaid, asking him if that was the recompence

of his former friendship shewed to the said *Towerson*? The said *Towerson* with a deepe sigh answered him and said, alas! if it were to beginne againe, it should never be done. Done the 9. of *March*, in the Castle of *Amboyna*. Subscribed.

Harman Van Speult,
Laurence de Marschalck,
Clement Kersseboom,
Harman Crayevanger,
Peter Van Zanten,
Leonard Clocq.

The 9. of *March* 1623. in the Castle of *Amboyna* it was resolved; That the *English* Prisoners that were for the present reserved to the pardon of the Lord Generall *de Carpentier*, as M. *Beomont*, and M. *Collins*, as likewise those that had none or little knowledge in the said intended Treason, should be againe remitted to the *English* lodgings, with others appointed by the Governour *Van Speult*, to keepe and looke to the goods of their Companie, vntill the arrivall of some *English* Shippe, for to dispose thereof, as should be found most necessary and profitable for the said Companie. Thus done in the Castle of *Amboyna* the day aboue written. Subscribed.

Harman Van Speult,
Laurence de Marschalck,
Clement Kersseboom,
Iohn Iohnson Vischer,
Iohn Van Leeuwen,

Iohn Iacobſon Wincoop,
Leonard Clocq,
Martin Iohnſon Vogell,
Iohn Iooſten,
Iacob Cooper,
Iohn Van Nieupoort,
Peter Ianſen Van Zantem,
Harman Crayevanger,
Rowland Tailler,
Vincent Corthals Secretarie.

Vnder was written, collationed with the Originall, and found to agree with the ſame in ſubſtance. Done the 29. of *March*, 1623. in the Caſtle of *Amboyna*. Subſcribed.

Fredericke Houtman, Martin Souck, Iohn Iacobſon Wincoop, Garrit Fredericke, Delbit Veſterman, Laurence de Marſchalck, Iohn Van Leeuwen, Leonard Clocq, Iſaack Migielſon Bogace, Peter Ianſen Van Zanten.

Wee whoſe names are here vnder-written, being ſervants vnto the honourable *Engliſh* Companie in the *East-Indies*, having beene required by the Worſhipfull *Harman Van Speult* Governour of *Amboyna*, to examine the proceſſe of Captaine *Towerſon* and his Complices, being written in *Dutch* and *Engliſh*. Wee haue heard and read the ſaid Proceſſe in two Languages, and according to our judgements, and as we can comprehend it, the ſubſtance of both the tranſlations agree in ſubſtance. Thus done in

the Caſtle of *Amboyna* the 23. of *May* 1623. *Stilo Angliæ*. And is ſubſcribed by thoſe whoſe names hereafter follow. To wit;

Richard Welding,
Iohn Cartwright,
Henry Gill,
Iohn Van Nieupoort,
Rowland Hollars,
George Williams.

Collation being made of this Tranſlation with the Authentick Copy ſent from the *Indies*, and ſubſcribed as aforeſaid, is found to agree therewith. The 12. of *Auguſt* 1624.

By me the Secretarie of the *States* Generall, of the *United Provinces.*

I. Van Goch.

7 DE 38

FINIS.

A REPLY TO THE REMONSTRANCE of the Bewinthebbers or Directors of the Netherlands *East India* Company, lately exhibited to the Lords States Generall, in justification of the proceedings of their Officers at *Amboyna*, against the *English* there.

THe Directors of the Netherlands *East-India* Company, finding it needful to defend their Officers at *Amboyna* by this *Remonstrance*, referre themselues in the first place vnto a former deduction which they had exhibited vnto the *Lords States* in *July* last: Wherein they professe still to insist. And considering (say they) the infallible *Indicia* that preceded the discovery of this conspiracy, and the just and

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Legall proceedings vſed againſt the Complices, appearing by the judicial acts ſigned aſwell by the parties examined, as by the *Governor and Councell* of *Amboyna*, who are a *Colledge* or *Court* of Iudges admitted and ſworne; againſt which no proofe, much leſſe any vaine and frivolous ſuſpitions ought to be admitted, they therfore conceived (vntil they ſee the contrary) that the *Conſpirators* (as they call them) were lawfully, and rightly apprehended, the fact well proved, according to the Law and Cuſtome of the *Low-Countries*, and conſequently that the puniſhment was lawfully inflicted, with moderation of the rigour of Iuſtice and with clemency.

This deduction of the moneth of *Iuly* here mentioned, hath not beene yet imparted to the *Engliſh Eaſt-India Company*. Otherwiſe they would haue examined the ſame, as they did the Relation printed in the Scheme of a letter Miſſive. Which yet they verily beleeue to be the very ſame in effect, and compiled by the ſame pen; for that it appeareth by comparing of the printed Pamphlet, with the acts of this Proceſſe at *Amboyna*, here mentioned (copie whereof was communicated to the ſaid *Engliſh Compamie*) that the body of the ſaid Pamphlet, (the preamble excepted) was wholy taken out of the ſame acts; onely with ſome ſophiſtication, of the act touching Maſter *Towerſons* pretended voluntary confeſſion, noted in the *Anſwere* to the ſame Pamphlet. Wherfore although it may be ſuppoſed that this deductiō here referred vnto, is already ſufficiently anſwered in the ſaid anſwere to the *Dutch* Relation; yet becauſe in this very recitall of the *Directors*, there are certain generall heads, either recapitulated out of that deduction,

duction, or laid for new grounds of the justification of the *Dutch* proceedings; it will not be amisse to examine them as they lie.

And first for the infallible *Indicia* pretended to haue preceeded the discovery; it is shewed in the answer to the Pamphlet, that the *Indicia* to torture the first *Iapon* (which was the beginning of the whole Processe) were insufficient in law: the behaviour that this *Iapon* vsed, and vpon which he was apprehended, being none other, then that which is & may be vsed by any Souldier in the place where he serveth, without blame or suspition. For other *Indicia*, there was not the least; neither of provisions of the *English* for such an exploit, nor of Letters to or from any *Complice*, nor of suspitious conferences, messages, or intelligēcies, nor of flight or close keeping of the parties; nor any other agreeing with the rules or examples given by the law, or the Authors commenting therevpon. But being destitute of these & the like lawful *Indicia*, the *Dutch* Officers were fain to fetch their *Indicia* out of the *Racke*, and to make the confession of one tortured person *Indiciū* to torture another, contrary to the very expresse direction of the law. Some confessions indeed, were without actuall torture of the persons themselues: but even such had heard the cryes and seen the bodies of others tortured and martyred before them; which feare of the *Torture* is by the law equalled to the torture it selfe, as hath been shewed in the said answere.

The second generall ground here laid, is the juditiall acts of the Colledg of Iudges at *Amboyna*, shewing their just and legall proceedings. The Acts indeed of

any Court of Iuſtice being orderly kept, yeeld a very ſufficient proofe in the point of fact in Court: that is, they proue that ſuch and ſuch examinations, confeſſions, proofes, and evidences were taken and made; and ſuch judgment therevpon given as is therein entred. But for the point of *Iuſtice*, that muſt be judged by the comparing of the proofes with the ſentence grounded vpon them. Now as touching the orderly keeping of theſe *acts* imparted to the *Engliſh East India* Company as aforeſaid: the ſame are neither agreable to the formes of other Courts, nor vniform in themſelues. For the point of conformity to other Courts, it is not here meant to require, that the Acts of the Councel of *Amboyna* ſhould in every point agree with the formes of every Court in the *Low-Countries*; the ſeverall Courts wherof haue their ſeverall formes & ſtile, and ſome differences in points not ſubſtantiall. But ſome generall requiſites of forme ther be, which are obſerved in all Courts; yet omitted in theſe *Acts* of *Amboyna*. As firſt the date of every dayes paſſages ought to be prefixed or annexed vnto them; which is not obſerved in the ſaid Acts. But in theſe Acts the examination of all the *Engliſh*, being 18. ſeveral priſoners, goeth vnder the date of the 25. of *February*: although the confeſſions are ſo many and ſo large, as could not poſſibly be taken in one day: yea 3. of the ſame priſoners, to wit, *Powle*, *Wetherall*, and *Ladbrook*, were but apprehended firſt vpon the 26. of *February*, and that at *Cambello* the outmoſt factory in *Seran*, and arrived not at *Amboyna* (where theſe examinations were taken) vntill the ſecond of *March ſtilo novo*. So that they could not be examined at *Amboyna* the 25. of

Februarij, as the Acts import. Next, it is a ſolemnitie in all Courts, to note in the Acts, the day of the examination of the *Priſoner* vpon the *Torture*, or in the place of the *Torture*; and then the act of his ſubſcription to his confeſſion vpon another day. For theſe two may not be done vpon the ſame day by the Law: but the confeſſion muſt be iterated and confirmed by the Priſoner being free of bonds and irons, at leaſt a day after the ſence or ſight of the torture: els it is not held for good, and concluding againſt the partie that confeſſed it. But in all theſe Acts of *Amboyna*, there is but one date and one Act for both theſe: contrary to the Law it ſelfe, and the Cuſtome and forme of all Courts. Thirdly, the acts ought to ſpecifie whither the Priſoner confeſſeth vpon *Torture* or without. But theſe acts doe not ſo: but onely in the generall, in the beginning of the acts of the 26. of *Februarij*, it is entred, that ſome confeſſed before *Torture*, others with little *Torture* as followeth, &c. Whereby it appeareth not, who was tortured and who not; nor what was confeſſed with, and what without torture. Fourthly, the acts ought to ſpecifie what finally becometh of every priſoner; but in theſe Acts there is no entry made what became of *Sherrocke*, *Webber*, and two of the *Iapons*, to wit, *Soyſſimo* and *Sacoube*; theſe being by the Acts neither condemned, nor abſolved, nor reprived; and yet all foure are *de facto* diſmiſſed and ſet at libertie.

As for the point of Vniformity in the Acts themſelues, *Collins* & *Beamount* are diſpoſed of by ſpeciall Act; yet *Sherrock*, *Webber*, and the two *Iapons* (all in the ſame caſe) are diſcharged, as before, without any Act for it. Yea there is an Act entred for diſpoſing of the *Por-*

Portugalls wife, though ſhee were neither accuſed nor examined: as if ſhee had beene a partie to the Proceſſe, rather then *Sherrock*, *Webber*, and theſe two *Iapons*, againſt all whom the *Fiſcall* craved judgment. Further ſome of the Examinations haue the Governour and his Councels names ſubſcribed to them, & ſome not: ſome of the confeſſions haue the priſoners names ſubſcribed and ſome not; with divers other defects and diſconformities, which eaſily and plainely diſcover that they are not allowable for orderly and authenticall *Acts* of a *Court* of *Iuſtice*.

Thus hath beene ſhewed what credit may bee given to theſe Acts in the point of fact therein recorded. Now for the point of *iuſtice*, appearing by comparing the prooſes againſt the priſoners with the ſentence, it is in the firſt place to be noted, that ther is no proof nor evidence of any thing entred in all the ſaid Acts, no not ſo much as a witneſſe named, much leſſe depoſed, of the leaſt *Indicium* againſt the priſoners, or any of them; but onely the meere confeſſions of the priſoners themſelues, drawn from them by the paine or juſt feare of torture. Which meere confeſſiō of the parties without other *Indiciū* or proof, is no ſufficient ground to condemne any by the Law of the *Low-Countries*.

Secondly, it is a *Requiſite* of their Law, that the priſoners ſubſcribe their confeſſions being free of bonds and irons. Now neither is there any mention in all the Acts of any ſuch free confeſſion, and all our people that eſcaped are ready to confirme vpon their oathes, that from the firſt apprehenſion vntil the houre of going to the execution, there was no intermiſſion of the fetters.

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Thirdly, the ſame confeſſions are full of contrarieties: as one while that the plot ſhould bee executed, when ſome *Engliſh* ſhip or ſhippes ſhould be there arrived, the people whereof ſhould aſſiſt in the exploit: another while, that when the Caſtle was taken, then Maiſter *Towerſon* would firſt ſend to *Iaccatra* for aſſiſtance. Likewiſe, one while that it ſhould be attempted when the *Dutch* Governor was abroad vpon ſome enterprize: another while that the Governor himſelfe ſhould be killed in the Caſtle. Further, one while that all the *Iapons* were wonne to the plot, before Maiſter *Towerſon* opened it to the *Engliſh*, and conſulted with them; another while, that he ſent out ſome of the *Engliſh* eight dayes after that conſultation, then to winne the *Iapons*: alſo one while, that the *Iapons* had conſulted divers times with Maiſter *Towerſon* himſelfe in the *Engliſh* houſe; another while that they never treated with Maſter *Towerſon* himſelf, but with others in his name; with other like contradictions, differences, and incertainties. Further, the place, perſons and time were ſpecified to *Abell Price* in his examination, contrary to the Law. In the laſt place, the thing confeſſed to bee plotted, was not onely impoſſible to be archieved by ſuch meanes and manner of execution as was confeſſed: but as impoſſible alſo to come into the imagination of any man in his wits: as is already ſufficiently ſhewed in the anſwer to the *Dutch* Relation. By which premiſſes appeareth, that as well through defect of other proofe, beſides the meere confeſſions of the priſoners and that in Irons; as in reſpect of the incertaintie, inconſtancy, and contrarietie of the ſame confeſſions, the ſpecification and leading examinations, together

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with the impossibility of the truth of the thing confessed, there is in these Acts no lawfull ground for the sentence of condemnation.

The third general ground that is laid in this Remonstrance is, that the Acts were signed by the prisoners themselues, and by the Councell of *Amboyna*, which is a Court or Colledge of Iudges admitted and sworn: and therefore no proofes, much lesse any vaine and frivolous suspitions may be admitted to the contrary.

As for the subscription of the Prisoners to their confessions; of what value that is without other *Indicia* and proofes hath beene already declared. Now that no proofes may be admitted against sworne Iudges, is a strange *Maxime*: which being granted, must needs inferre either that such Iudges cannot erre and judge vnjustly; or else that how ever they carry themselues, their doings must not be examined, much lesse punished. So that then the Law hath in vaine provided punishment for a Iudge in case of wrong imprisonment, causelesse vnorderly torture, and of vnjust absolving or condemning, and the like; for which there are so many and so diligent provisions. It may be thought indeed, that vnder this confidence this whole processe was begun and followed; as the safest and fairest way to bee ridde of the *English*, without such reckoning as was formerly made for the courses of open hostility. But if this way goe for currant, though towards a forraigne Nation: how comes it that by the Law and custome of Nations, so many Reprizalles & warres haue bin made for injustice done by the Iudges of one Nation to the people of another, when none other redresse could be obtained; yea and may times in such

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foule causes as this, without any demand of redresse?

These grounds aforesaid, being thus laid, this *Remonstrance* proceedeth to take notice of two severall Discourses spread as well in *England* as in the *Low-Countries* against the *Dutch* cause of *Amboyna*: the first, a briefe Collection of the effect of certaine Letters written by the *English* Factors at *Iacatra*, dated the 19 of *June*, 1623. The second, a more ample Writing, entituled, *A true Relation of the cruell and barbarous Tortures and Execution of the English at Amboyna by the Dutch there*. The former of these, this *Remonstrance* chargeth with passion and great vehemency; because it doth by way of prejudice, enstile the Processe of *Amboyna*, an vnjust and barbarous murder, and aggravateth the fashion and manner of the Tortures. So it vouchsafeth this none other answere; but this note of passion; and that it falsely nameth the *Iapons* executed, to be the servants of the *English*, Whereas in truth they were the servants of the *Dutch* at *Amboyna*. What or whose this Discourse thus excepted against and thus answered is; the *English Company* knowes not. Yet they beleeue not that any of the *English* partie, would (except it were by a slip of the penne) call these *Iapons*, servants of the *English*: the same being contrary to all the reports and advertisements that came from *Amboyna* and *Iacatra*; it is likewise to be presumed, that if in that Writing there had beene any thing els, which they could haue answered, they would not haue dismissed it as they doe. For, as for the terming the execution, *An vnjust and barbarous murder*; that were no more cause to reject the Discourse without further answere; then the like stile given it in the very B.

title of the ſecond and larger Writing, which nevertheleſſe hath obtained a more particular Anſwer.

C. Having given the firſt Writing this quicke diſpatch, the *Remonſtrance* proceedeth to the anſwere of the Relation ſet out by the *Engliſh Eaſt India Company*; and in the firſt place chargeth it with an impertinent deſcription (in the very introduction) of the Caſtle of *Amboyna*, and the *Dutch* Garriſons and Forces there; to the end (ſaith this *Remonſtrance*) to ſhew that there was no likelihood nor probability that the *Engliſh* there would vndertake the ſurprize of the Caſtle; being a thing impoſſible to be done: as if (ſaith the *Remonſtrance*) the want of vnderſtanding in the Conſpirators, and the fooliſh ground of their project (all other accuſations ceaſing) ſhould haue excuſed them from puniſhment: the contrary whereof is every where obſerved.

Here in the very firſt ſteppe of the Anſwere, the end of the *Engliſh* Company in ſetting out the impoſſibilitie of the fact, is either miſtaken or traduced. For if the conſpiracy had beene ſufficiently proved according to the direction even of the Lawes by which the *Dutch* are governed; then the probabilitie or poſſibilitie of the fact had never beene alledged. For in ſuch caſe it is true, that the fooliſhneſſe of the plot excuſeth no man. But when there is no other proofe or evidence, but the meere confeſſion of the priſoner, (which is the preſent caſe) then the very text of the Law of treaſon, enjoyneth the Iudge to conſider the perſon of the priſoner; whether hee bee able to execute ſuch a thing as he is accuſed of, whether he ever practiſed the

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like before; what he meant; and whether he were in his wits or no; and such like; For without these considerations, the slippery confession of the tongue ought not to be the ground of the punishment. This is their Law, according to which if they had proceeded, the *English* had never needed to alledge these impossibilities; which the Iudges themselues ought to haue considered. But not having done it, they haue made themselues guiltie of vnjust Iudgement; which to proue, the impossibilitie of the fact is both pertinent and necessary.

But the better to inforce the former answer, the *Remonstrance* saith, that this presumption of the impossibilitie of the fact ought not to be considered against a veritie altogether notorious and proved, against the confessions of the prisoners themselues, and against the conscience & testimony of so many men of worth and credit, that managed this affayre, and against a Court or Colledge of Iudges, &c. in publique Office and sworne. D.

All this is but a Rhetoricall flourish, and being examined, will vanish into the ayre as a meere sound. For first for the notoriousnesse of the pretended conspiracie; although now *ex post facto*, they cry it out for notorious; yet at the time when the notorietie should haue beene considered, which was before the apprehension, torturing, and execution of our people, there was not the least breath of such a fame. It is now too late to alledge a notorietie, that themselues haue made who alledge it. As for the proofes here mentioned; Why haue they not at any time specified them? If there be none other proofes besides the meere con- A

feſſions (as other the Acts doe not ſo much as mention) why then are proofes & confeſſions here diſtinctly acumulated; as if there were any other proofes beſides the ſaid confeſſions? As for the conſcience and teſtimony of thoſe that managed the Proceſſe, being a publique and ſworne Colledge of Iudges; it is not at all to be reckoned of; when it appeareth that they haue not proceeded according to the Law. And if this plea might be admitted, no Iudge ſhould ever bee found guilty of injuſtice. Further, if the very qualitie of the Iudges be conſidered, it will rather hurt then helpe them: there were none amongſt them that had any ordinary knowledge in the Law, whereby they vndertake to judge cauſes: beſides their young yeares and wicked liues: which if it were pertinent to the cauſe in queſtion, might be ſet forth by many ſpeciall inſtances. But if they were never ſo learned, experienced, or well famed; yet that would not availe when they haue proceeded againſt the preſcript of their owne Law (to ſay nothing here of the treatie) as they are ſufficiently proved to haue done.

But this *Remonſtrance* not truſting to this Anſwere, in ſlighting the improbability and impoſſibility of the fact, as not worth the conſidering; yet for all that, in the next place laboureth and ſweateth to make the fact ſeeme probable and poſſible, the contrary whereof in vs that hold the contrary part, it rejecteth as impertinent; It is impertinent for vs to ſhew the improbabilitie and impoſſibilitie of the fact; and yet pertinent for them to ſhew the contrary probabilitie and poſſibilitie? But let vs ſee and conſider their preſumptions.

E. Firſt (they ſay) they haue already proved, that the *Engliſh*

gliſh for a diverſion of the *Dutch* Forces in the Caſtle, had invited and induced all the *Ternatans*, *Seramans*, and neighbouring *Indians* to rebell, and doe violence to the *Dutch*, that when the *Dutch* Governour ſhould haue drawne the maine of his Forces of men and ſhipping that way, then the *Engliſh* might with eaſe take the Caſtle ſo emptied and denuded of her Forces.

How vaine this point is, is already manifeſted in the Anſwer to the *Dutch* Relation. And as for the proofes here mentioned, there is in all the Acts not ſo much as any offer made of any proofe of this point.

But it is worthy againe to be noted, that here the device and *Scene* is changed. For where in the *Dutch* Relation it is ſaid, (though no where proved) that the *Ternatans* of *Laha*, ſhould haue come with their *Curricurryes* to aſſiſt Maiſter *Towerſon* at *Amboyna*, and that the *Dutch* Governour muſt haue beene killed there in the Caſtle by the *Iapons*, now he muſt be gone with all his Forces out of the Iſland to tame thoſe *Ternatans*, and the reſt of the *Seramans* & neighbouring *Indians*: that the *Engliſh* might ſurprize the Caſtle in their abſence. As for the ſhippes of the *Dutch*, which now alſo muſt haue beene abſent: it is well knowne, that the ſervice here pretended would neither need, nor could haue vſe of their great ſhippes, but onely of Curry-curries and ſmall Veſſels, which alſo the *Dutch* after vſed, leaving their great ſhipping in the roade by the Caſtle.

The ſtrength of the *Dutch* thus extenuated, in the next place, the *Remonſtrance* purſuing the argument of poſſibilitie, amplifieth the Forces of the *Engliſh*. And firſt it deliuereth, that the *Engliſh* had a great number

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of slaves in their Factories, which great number is already truely confessed in the answer to the *Dutch* Relation, to be just sixe, and all boyes. Next it is added, that they would also haue stayed their actuall attempt of the Castle, vntil some *English* shippes were arrived there; which point is also at large refuted in the said Answer. Thirdly, here is alledged, that Master *Towerson* had given charge vnto his other *English*, to haue daily laboured and wonne by vnder-hand practice, other subjects of the *Dutch*, thereby to augment their owne partie, and to weaken the strength of the *Dutch*. Of which point, as there was no probabilitie; so in all the Acts, there is no shadow of proofe thereof made, or so much as endevoured: how ever now the desperate cause requireth the helpe of so grosse a fiction. Fourthly (which is vaunted for the principal argument) it is here seriously observed, that y Castle should haue been surprized by treason and not by siege; and so like enough the *English* (though but few) might by this meanes doe wonders. A very poore note, as if the *English* Relation had cited impossibilities by way of siege and not as well by way of trechery. But besides that, this argument beggeth the maine question, to wit, that there was indeed such a treason: was there euer any such treason or stratagem practized in any Countrey, to surprize a Castle by a small force, without a competency of seconds to make good and hold that which
G. was so entred and possessed? Yet this argument is further enforced, not onely by the opportunitie that the
A *Iapons* had to betray the Castle, themselues serving as Souldiers therin, but also by the extraordinary valour and hardinesse of that Nation, set forth by two seuerall

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Apochriphal Legends of strange feats of other *Indians*, without specifying of the numbers of them that performed these wonders, but leauing a blanke to helpe the tale at their pleasure. But let it be granted that the *Indians* are all Gyants and had opportunity being trusted: yet is it likely, that the *Dutch* Gouernour in his expedition here supposed against the Rebells of *Seran*, and the other *Indians*, would haue left such Worthies idle in their Castle at home, and not haue taken them with them, according to their Custome: Would they haue withdrawne their *Dutch*, and trusted such strangers with their Castle, being yet so suspitious of them, that they would torture them for asking an ordinary harmelesse question? O miserable presumptions! And yet here we haue all the particulars that are alledged, or could be inuented.

In the next place, the Remonstrants returne to the answere of the *English* Relation, finding themselues grieued, that their Councell of *Amboyna* is charged to haue forged this crime against the *English*, thereby to be rid of their company, and so to enioy the trade there alone. For their purgation wherein, here are diuers arguments alledged. As first, that if they had not liked their company here, it had beene easie and fairer to haue kept them out, when they were out, then to haue so cast them out after there admission of them by the Treatie, *Ann.* 1619. And God forbid (saith the *Remonstrance*,) that any should vse such wicked and bloudy meanes for so poore an end, as onely to driue the *English* out of *Amboyna*.

H,

It is true ordinarily; *Turpius ejcitur &c.* It is more discourteous to turne out a guest, then at first to deny him

him

him entertainment. But sometimes there may be such a necessitie, as that a man must needs, for avoyding of a greater inconuenience, entertaine the guest, whom he is as glad to be ridd of, as he was vnwilling to receiue him. And sometimes a man entertaineth a guest in hope of some benefit to be made by him; whereof afterwards being frustrate, he will gladly be quit of his guest as soone as he findeth himselfe defeated of his hoped ends. Both these considerations haue had their place in this entertaining of the *English* by the *Dutch* at *Amboyna* and other places. For the former, all that are acquainted with the occasion, and the passages of the Treatie of the yeare 1619. know very well, that there was then none other or better way or meane, for the *Hollanders East India Company*, to giue satisfaction to the *King Maiesty* for the bloud of many of his people, and the inualuable damage done vnto the *English Company* by the said *Hollanders* vniust taking of their shippes and goods, onely in respect of their lawfull trade into the Ilands of the *Moluccoes* and *Banda*, but the accomodation of the whole matter, by admitting of the *English East India Company* into the participation of the trade in those Ilands, and this of *Amboyna*. Which being yeelded vnto with great difficultie, yet the said *Dutch* with might and maine reserued the Forts which they were then possessed of, in their owne hands: thereby still retaining the power and opportunitie to master the *English*, and weary them of their lodging at their pleasure. In the next place, it seemeth by their after-course that hauing so assured themselues of the Forts and Mastring power, they hoped to make benefit by this partnership, by the ordering

ring of their Accompes in ſuch manner, as that the *Engliſh* ſhould pay their part of the charge as well of the Garriſons as of their new buildings, and of the warres which they vndertooke for enlarging the *Dutch* Dominion, and all this in ready money, whileſt the *Dutch* furniſhed their owne ſhare in commodities, and at what prizes they liſt. Now when the *Dutch* in the *Indies* ſaw, that the *Engliſh* there would not ſuffer themſelues to be thus bridled and ſadled; but made their proteſts and complaints againſt this dealing: they ſought meanes to be quit of them. And finding that the blunt way of fact would not be well taken, but giue a new offence to the King, (eſpecially after the Treaty to the contrary) they deuiſe this new meane to thruſt out their vnwelcome gueſts with leſſe bloud-ſhed then they before had kept them out with, and with leſſe feare of accompting for the ſame, being done vnder the faire colour of Iuſtice; which point being clearely enough touched in the very Introduction of the *Engliſh Relation*, this *Remonſtrance* profeſſing an anſwere to the whole, yet paſſeth ouer this with a dry foote, and deepe ſilence: yea, it minceth the very matter whereof it ſeemes to take notice, making the charge againſt them to be onely the driuing of the *Engliſh* out of *Amboyna*, where the *Engliſh Relation* chargeth them to haue continued and executed this bloudy buſineſſe, with intention to driue them (the *Engliſh*) out of the *Molucces* and *Banda* alſo, as well as out of *Amboyna*. Which end and drift of the worke how euer is ſlighted here by the *Remonſtrants*, yet it appeareth of what value it is in their ſecret eſtimation, by that which they haue formerly done to keepe the *Engliſh* from

from the trade of the Ile Lands.

I. Yet further to cleare themselues of this end and designe, they alledge that the *Netherlands East India Company* here in *Europe* neuer gaue any Cõmission to their Officers at *Amboyna*, to put such a thing as this in practise, nor could haue any benefit thereby, but rather losse: and the Officers themselues were too honest and wise to haue executed such a Commission: especially since themselues should haue no profit by it, but incurre great danger of giuing account for the same.

For the point of Commission, the *English Company* doth not charge the *Dutch Company*, nor the whole Colledge of *Directors*, with any such project or direction. Neither doe they thinke that any one amongst them, would by his priuate aduice incite the Gouernor of *Amboyna*, to this or the like fact in particular. But they cãnot tell how whether some one or few amongst them of speciall place and authoritie, and of like office with their Officers in the *Indies*, may not vpon some discontent or dislike of the Treatie & the effects thereof, haue giuen aduice to the principall Officers of the *Dutch* in the *Indies*, to lay hands and make vse of any colourable occasiõ, to weary the *English* of the trade established by the Treatie, and so the Gouernor of *Amboyna*, may haue fallen vpon this particular out of such generall grounds of aduice. Which suspitiõ of the *English Company*, ariseth not onely from the earnest and strayned defence & iustification, which they now obserue to be made of this execrable fact, but also frõ a passage that fell out here in *London* immediatly after the Treatie *Ao.* 1619. which how this dispute calleth to their remembrance. And herein they report themselues

selues vnknowne, and no opinion of those, of whom
Dutch directions, and were then employed in the furt-
hering of the explanation of the Articles of the Treaty
intituled, The Order of Execution, &c. whether or not all
them appearing highly discontented, for that the Eng-
glish would not condescend to a proposition of theirs,
about the order of setting out the Spices here in Eu-
rope, did not then in a vehement manner threaten the
English, that dealt with them about that point, that
they should repent them of their dissent herein, which
the English not vnderstanding by all the disputes, how
it could come to passe in the course of trade, if the trea-
tie were obserued, still persisted in their former resolu-
tion. Whereupon the said parties with the rest of the
Dutch, desired that it might be noted in the Iournall of
the Conference, that they had forewarned them, what
there would a great inconuenience follow by reason of
this dissent of the English, which was noted in the same
Iournall accordingly. What disaduantage might vpon
this dissent, the English Company leaue to be iud-
ged by others: hauing themselues neuer since in the
course of their sale of the Spices, without obseruation
of the order (then desired by the Dutch) found any in-
conuenience but rather aduantage; As for the benefit
of the Dutch, by driuing the English from the trade of
the Molucco's, Banda, and Amboyna, it may be esteemed
(as is before noted) by the courses that the Dutch for-
merly tooke to keepe the English out of that trade.
And for their contrary benefit here also pretended by
holding the English in the communion of that trade:
It is true, that as long as the English would pay readie
money,

money, the *Dutch* paying in wares, would beare their share of the charge of Fortifications and Conquests, whereof the benefit accrued wholy to the *Dutch*, as long as they would joyne with the *Dutch* to find the Enemy worke in one place, while the *Dutch* might thereby the easier winne for themselues onely in another place: so long the *Dutch* might easily make benefit of their partnership, and abide their sharing with them for one third part of that trade. But when the *English* shewed themselues sensible of this *Leonine* Societie, and protested against it, and refused to pursue the Action of defence in such a course: Then it was time to seeke out an occasion to be vtterly freed from their partnership, now proving otherwise then was before hoped. As touching the honestie of their Officers at *Amboyna* here alledged, there hath been enough said already. And for their benefit also by thus ridding themselues of the *English*, who knoweth not what benefit may be expected by being an Instrument of so great profit, atchieving it by such a conveyance, wherein who ever giveth Commission, is by joynt guilt obliged to gratifie and promote his instrument, even for his owne safetie? Besides their Officers had their owne private quarrels against the *English* for their daily coplaints against their riotous liuing, and the great expence thereof, derived in the greatest part vpon the *English* by the Acts aboue-mentioned. Especially the Governour himselfe had a maine griefe, that the *English* had often complained to the *Councel* of Defence at *Iaccatra*, of the extraordinary & excessiue charge of his Table & other expences: which by the Iournal of the consultations of the said *Councel* appeareth to haue bin

a matter of much dispute there, and was at last promised by the *Dutch* partie to be reformed. Another quarrell also the same Governour had against the *English* at *Amboyna*, about a *Dutch-man* that was executed for killing of an *English-man*; which *Dutch-man* when the Governour could not fairely saue, (the fact being too foule and manifest to beare it) he was so offended with the *English* prosecution of the matter, that he solemnly vowed, if ever any of the *English* came within his compasse, such should repent that none of them had interceded for the life of the said *Dutch-man*. Lastly, it must be remembred, that at the time of this forged crime, the newes of the Match with *Spaine* was very rife and hot at *Amboyna*; wherewith how all the *Dutch* there were enraged, and what insolent speeches they vsed of the Kings Majestie, is well enough knowne; though thought vnmeete to be here recited.

Having thus laboured to cleane the finall cause of this Processe, the *Remonstrants* returne to charge the *English* (that are executed) with other arguments of their pretended Treason. As (say they) if it were not a true treason, why came the *Iapon* (that was first apprehended vpon the walles) and made such curious inquisition about the setting of the Watch, and of the *Dutch* Forces in the Castle? How came it that being examined, he forthwith spake so pertinently of this treason? If he were suborned by the *Dutch*, why then did they execute him? Why did he accuse his owne Countrymen as well as the *English*? Why should the *Dutch* thus vse the *Iapons*, whom they had no cause otherwise to hate? K

The first of these questions is already answered before, to wit, that the *Iapon* did nothing hereby but what any Souldier may lawfully, and is wont to doe without blame or just suspition. It importeth every Souldier to know the strength of the place where he serveth, and the order and course of the service, as is said in the answere to the *Dutch* Relation. The second question would be as easily answered, if it had seemed good to those that kept the Acts, to haue kept faithfull Record in them of the Interrogatories ministred to this *Iapon* in his tortures. But the *English* Relation in the Examinations of *Collins*, *Sherrock*, and *Beomont*, hath discovered the Art vsed in all the rest, to wit, the leading Interrogatories, or rather Directories, specifying to the prisoner what he might say to come quit of the torture. As for the suborning of this *Iapon* by the *Dutch* here mentioned in the third question; The *English* easily grant that he was not suborned, but (which is worse) he was tortured to make him accuse both the *English* and his owne Countrymen) the *Iapons*; which also answereth the fourth question of this Rhetoricall Dialogisme. And for the fift and last question, why the *Dutch* should also practise the *Iapons* destruction: it is easily conceived, that els the *English* should haue seemed to haue had no Complices, nor hope of assistance of other Nations, which would haue made their crime appeare more impossible to be a true charge then now it doth; although (as now it is) it is vtterly voide of all probabilitie and possibilitie. And is it any wonder they would sacrifice the bloud of tenne Infidells for that end, for which they spared not tenne Christians, and those of that Nation which most a-

greeth

greeth with themselues in Religiõ, and to whom they are of all other Nations most beholden?

In the next place, the *Remonstrance* proceedeth to answere a circumstance related by the *English*, that the *Japons* being examined three or foure dayes before them, they yet fled not: whereby they shewed their innocency. To the consequence of which argument the *Remonstrance* first answereth, that the *English* did this to avoyde great suspition, being sure enough they could not fly: the Governour had (even to their knowledge) taken such order to stop all passages, as well of all other Merchants that then frequented *Amboyna*, as of the *English*.

This is a meere fiction: for the Curricurries and other Vessels departed as freely from *Amboyna* while the *Japons* were in examination, as at any time before. And if the Governor had vsed never so much circumspection herein, and the *English* had knowne of it, yet how could so many guilty consciences haue contained themselues, and not one of them all haue attempted to flie or hide or disguise himselfe in all this time? All men know that a guilty conscience provoketh men to attempt escapes aboue and against all reason. And therefore the law ever enquireth of the flight or shrinking of the accused, as a speciall *indicium* of their guilt. Why did not the *Dutch* then in their examinations, question and sift out by what consultation and agreement, all the *English* came to be of one mind, to shew such confidence in this case?

But to make a further and better answer to this argument, the *Remonstrance* chargeth the matter of it with vntruth: saying that the examination of the *Japons*

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sons began the 24. of *February*, and that the next day after, to wit, the 25. the *English* were seized. So that here was but one dayes respite for the *English* to shift for themselues.

M. This impudence is very strange; for, the Acts of the Processe record, the beginning of the examination of the *Iapons* to be the 23. of *February*, and the resolution to seize the *English* to be the 26. which is the third day after *inclusiue*. It is well we haue a copie of their Acts, (such as they are) els we see into how many formes this *Proteus* would turne, to avoyde the true discovery.

N. After this the *Remonstrants* with the like modestie note another vntruth in the *English* Relation, where it affirmeth that the *English* had not any conversation with the *Iapons*; the contrary whereof (say the *Remonstrants*) appeareth as well by the confessions of the *English* as the *Iapons*, and particularly by Maister *Towersons* voluntary confession, made long time after his examination.

What credit the Acts and confessions may deserue, is already shewed: and the very persons themselues therein assigned to this conversation with the *Iapons*, had no language to serue them therein. And for Maister *Towersons* voluntary confession pretended to be made so many dayes after his examination: besides the foule play of the *Dutch* vsed in alledging it so, already discovered in the answer of the *Dutch Relation* (which by this very touch appeareth to be the worke of the same Penne that wrote this *Remonstrance*) that pretended voluntary confession hath not one word or mention of the *Iapons* in it: And yet this *Remonstrance* (hauing

uing thus ſtoutly proued this point) triumpheth ouer the *Engliſh* Relation; ſaying, that theſe contrarieties and diſſimulations, ſhew that the ſame marueylouſly ſtrayeth and wandereth from the truth; and that the contrary thereof in all points may be taken for true.

After this, the *Remonſtrance* commeth to the examinatiõ of the *Engliſh* priſoners, ſet downe in our Relation: and promiſeth that the particulers thereof ſhall hereafter in time be refuted, & prooued vtterly counterfeit in the moſt and moſt ſubſtantiall points: as ſhall likewiſe that which is there related of the tortures. But why haue they not all this while made, or at leaſt attempted ſome diſproofe hereof? Why could not *Maerſchalcke* (whom they haue now depoſed in other points) haue ſaid ſomething to theſe; being himſelfe the ſecond perſon in the Councell, and acquainted with all that paſſed? Well, ſince they be prooued here by ſixe Witneſſes, let them yet ſtand for true vntill this promiſed Counterproofe arriue;

But for the point of torture, the *Remonſtrance* anſwereth in the *Interim*, that if the caſe lawfully require, it is no fault in the Iudge to examine vpon the torture: being the Cuſtome in all *Europe*, and particularly in the *Low Countryes*. And if any were tortured, that was done vpon pregnant and waightie *Indicia*, proofes and confeſſions of others.

This hath beene ſufficiently replyed to in the *Engliſh* Anſwere to the *Dutch* Relation, where it is prooued, firſt that the *Engliſh* were not lawfully ſubiect to the iuriſdiction of the Gouernour of *Amboyna* and therefore vnlawfully tortured. Secõdly, that the kinde of torture

vſed, was not agreeable to the Law and Cuſtome of the *Low Countryes*: and laſtly, that there was no ſufficient *Indicium* for the torturing of the firſt *Iapon*, nor none other proofes or *Indicia* againſt the *Engliſh*, but the forced confeſſions of the tortured *Iapons*; which ground of torture is prohibited by their owne Law.

P. Yet further the *Remonſtrants* fetch an argument out of this point of the tortures, in iuſtification of their officers fact at *Amboyna*. If (ſay they) they would haue drawne confeſſions out of the *Engliſh* by tortures: why did not they torture all the *Engliſh*?

This riddle is plainely vnfolded by the ſame *Engliſh* Relation: where it appeareth, that after they had tortured, *Iohnſon Collins*, and *Clark*; glad was that *Engliſhman* that could deuiſe any thing to confeſſe, to pleaſe the *Fiſcall*, and auoyde the torture. Yea, *Sherrock* prayed to God to aſſiſt him in this kinde. Others asked thoſe that had beene formerly examined, what they had confeſſed; ſaying, they would doe the like thereby to ſhunne the crueltie of the torture. As for thoſe that were acquitted (as hauing confeſſed nothing) the *Dutch* plot could not reach them. For hauing laide the conſultation of this pretended conſpiracie at *Amboyna*, where none of theſe foure were vpon *New-yeares* day; they had no colour to torture them, whom their owne people that ſtood by, knew to be ſo farre abſent: And no man imagineth that all the *Dutch* that were by at the torture, were priuie to the intention of the Gouernour; who in this caſe was to carry himſelfe ſo, as that he muſt not make the buſines ſo groſſe, that all that ſtood by might vnderſtand it. It ſufficed him that he caught the chiefe of the *Engliſh* there,

there, and such a number by whose example all would afterwards abandon the fatall places.

Lastly, the *Remonstrance* gathereth that there was no excesse vsed, because some of the *English* were pardoned; to none other end (forsooth) but to giue testimony of their whole proceedings.

This indeed is a point wherein the *Dutch* vsed the quintessence of their skill: so to handle the matter as that they would seeme to mixe clemency with Iustice; to make their Processe to passe the easier and fayrer, both among their owne people there, and after when it should come into *Europe*. But he that will but a little consider what the *Dutch* Governours end and ayme was, will finde, that as he and the *Fiscall* laboured in all the Processe to reach Captaine *Towerson* the chiefe of the *English* there; never satisfying themselues with any confession that made not him guilty (as appeareth in the *English* Relation:) so when they had caught him, and so many other of the chiefe of the *English* there, it was a small matter for them to spare a few of the meaner sort: being assured that the execution of the rest, would be a sufficient warning for all other *English men* ever after to keepe their distance farre enough from that place. And this tooke so right (according to the intention) that all the *English* as well at the *Moluccoes* and *Banda*, as the poore remnant at *Amboyna* forthwith vpon the newes of this Tragedy, quitted their Factories in all those Islands: choosing rather to leaue the places and their trade there, then their liues for it. For the *Dutch* had spoken loud enough, and plaine enough in this action, for all the *English* to vnderstand their meaning: who therefore would not stay till the

chiefe of them alſo were thus cut off, and the reſt diſmiſſed with their life for a prey, and for an argument of the *Dutch* Officers clemencie. But if theſe few *Engliſh* were ſaved to this end, in the *Dutches* intention, to giue teſtimony of all their proceedings, as here is alledged: Why then doe not the *Dutch* receiue and allow of their teſtimony? For theſe all with one mouth accuſe the *Dutch* to haue proceeded by trechery and moſt execrable injuſtice in this whole action: although indeed ſome of them that were abſolved, confeſſe vpon oath, that they conceiue the reaſon and end of the *Dutch* in ſparing them, to haue beene in hope that for that favour, they would haue given teſtimony on their part, when this buſineſſe ſhould come to be examined here in *Europe:* if yet the cauſe ſhould ever come to be reviewed here; for ſome of the *Dutch* at *Amboyna* declared plainly, that they made accompt the *Spaniſh* Match would prevent the accompting for this buſineſſe.

R. The next point that the *Remonſtrants* note in the *Engliſh* Relation of the examination of the priſoners, is the deſcription of the tortures of *Water and fire:* which (they ſay) is finely and prolixly ſet forth and embelliſhed, to mooue compaſſion, and to inveagle the Reader, to ſwallow the reſt of the errors and vntruths of the Relation. But that, albeit all torture is in it ſelfe rough and harſh, eſpecially ſeemeth ſo to the *Engliſh*, becauſe none is vſed in *England*, but in caſes of high treaſon, yet the torture of Water is the moſt gentle, ciuill, and ſafe of all other kindes of torture: onely cauſing an oppreſſion and anxietie of breathing and reſpiration, but no repleniſhing and ſwelling of the bodie,

as the *English* Relation setteth it out, &c. Yea that all that the said Relation delivereth touching these Examinations, is but a bare narration onely without any proofe: or at the most is witnessed but by a very few persons, and those such, as the cause concerneth: in which, being themselues once judicially convicted, they may not now bee admitted and allowed as witnesses against the Iudge and his proceedings, against a Court and Councell of foureteene Iudges, persons well knowne to bee of worth and vertue, and against their owne confessions legally taken, and confirmed, with their owne subscriptions.

For reply to all this: first, for the descriptiō of the tortures, which is here (scoffingly) said to be so laboured & adorned, to moue compassion, & make an easie way for vntruthes; it is remitted to the reader to peruse and judg it. It will be found as voyd of this art of painting, as it is of the vntruths which the *Remonstrants* mentiō, but specifie not, least they should be cleared, as o her pretended vntruths are already in this reply. The cause of the *English* needed no such helpes. The truth of the things delivered in the whole Relation so shineth in the meere *Series* and circumstances of the fact, that it disdained those borrowed colours, feathers, and trash, wherwith the *Remonstrants* haue trimmed vp this their answer. But it is a signe of their penury of matter, that they thus carpe at the style of the *English* Relation. As for the gentlenesse of their torture of Water, that is also left to be judged; yea even by the words of this *Remonstrance*, that acknowledgeth it to be an Oppression and stopping of the breath: then which what striveth more with the very life of a man, or more forceth

teth the nobleſt and tendereſt parts: It is no marvaile that ſome of their owne *Adventurers* tell theſe Directors in Print, that they can cut off another mans eare, with as little feeling as of an old ſhoe. But our people that haue taſted of this *Water-torture* of *Amboyna*, and haue heard thoſe that ſuffred both there make the cõpariſon, ſay, that this is more terrible and inſupportable for the time, then the torture of fire: how ever the wound of the latter reſteth longer in the fleſh. The ſame men alſo tell vs, (and that vpon their oath) that it is not onely a ſtiffling and oppreſſion of the breath; but alſo a repleniſhing of the body till it be ſwollen and ſtretcht, as in *Clarks* examination is ſet downe: contrary to that, theſe *Remonſtrants* here affirme. Yea, but (ſay they) theſe witneſſes are but a very few, and the ſame alſo parties in this cauſe, and ought not to be heard againſt a Colledge of Iudges, honeſt and ſubſtantiall men, nor againſt their owne former confeſſions. That they are ſo few, wee may thanke the *Dutch* that left vs no more. But all that they haue ſpared vs, agree in one vnanimous and conſtant teſtimony. Neither can there in this caſe be any other proof required. What? Would the *Remonſtrants* haue vs prooue theſe things by the teſtimony of the *Dutch* that were employed in this Proceſſe, and are themſelues guiltie of this maſqued murther? Should we haue brought a Certificate hereof vnder the ſeale of *Amboyna*, with the Governour and his Councels hands to it? What other proofe is the nature of the cauſe capeable of, but ſuch as we bring? And whereas the *Remonſtrants* ſay here, that our Witneſſes are parties, and formerly convict in the cauſe, they ſeeme to forget, that their owne Acts

ſhew,

shew, that some of them were absolved expressely, others never condemned. As for the Credit of the Colledge of Iudges, so often repeated, it is already examined in the beginning of this Reply, as also in the answer to the *Dutch* Relation.

Finally, for the Declarations and Writings of Maister *Towerson*, *Coulson*, *Griggs*, and others, set downe in the *English* Relation, these *Remonstrants* seeme to doubt whether any such be extant. And for the strange signes of the storme, the sodaine madnesse and death of *Dunkyn*, and the new sickenesse at *Amboyna*, following the execution of the *English*, which they tearme pretended miracles; they say, that the truth can be witnessed by those that were present and about them at the execution, that no such thing happened. And here they adde, that the *English* stirre heaven and earth to conceale and cover this detestable fact. But who will suppose (say they) that substantiall people, (men of approved worth and vertue) would shew themselues so impious and inhumane to torture and execute innocent persons? Much lesse must this be presumed of a Court of Iudges sworne and established.

As for the Writings of Maister *Towerson*, *Coulson*, *Griggs*, and others, mentioned in the *English* Relation, (now doubted of by the *Remonstrants*) we report vs vnto the Lords of his Majesties privie Counsell, that haue seene them, and to the friends of the parties that know their severall hands; and lastly, to the same Writings themselues still extant and kept to be shewed vpon any occasion. As for the signes related, they are sworne by our men that came thence, and further to be prooued by Letters written, from some that then served,

teth the nobleſt and tendereſt parts? It is no marvaile that ſome of their owne *Adventurers* tell theſe Directors in Print, that they can cut off another mans eare, with as little feeling as of an old ſhoe. But our people that haue taſted of this *Water-torture* of *Amboyna*, and haue heard thoſe that ſuffred both there make the cõpariſon, ſay, that this is more terrible and inſupportable for the time, then the torture of fire: how ever the wound of the latter reſteth longer in the fleſh. The ſame men alſo tell vs, (and that vpon their oath) that it is not onely a ſtiffling and oppreſſion of the breath; but alſo a repleniſhing of the body till it be ſwollen and ſtretcht, as in *Clarks* examination is ſet downe: contrary to that, theſe *Remonſtrants* here affirme. Yea, but (ſay they) theſe witneſſes are but a very few, and the ſame alſo parties in this cauſe, and ought not to be heard againſt a Colledge of Iudges, honeſt and ſubſtantiall men, nor againſt their owne former confeſſions. That they are ſo few, wee may thanke the *Dutch* that left vs no more. But all that they haue ſpared vs, agree in one vnanimous and conſtant teſtimony. Neither can there in this caſe be any other proof required. What? Would the *Remonſtrants* haue vs prooue theſe things by the teſtimony of the *Dutch* that were employed in this Proceſſe, and are themſelues guiltie of this maſqued murther? Should we haue brought a Certificate hereof vnder the ſeale of *Amboyna*, with the Governour and his Councels hands to it? What other proofe is the nature of the cauſe capeable of, but ſuch as we bring? And whereas the *Remonſtrants* ſay here, that our witneſſes are parties, and formerly convict in the cauſe; they ſeeme to forget, that their owne Acts

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shew, that some of them were absolved expressely, o-
thers never condemned. As for the Credit of the Col-
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ned in the beginning of this Reply, as also in the an-
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Now for the honeſtie and credit of their Governour and Councell at *Amboyna*, a ſtring often harped vpon: although it be euident that there is a great difference of the ſtuffe between the Iudges of *Amboyna*, and all other Iudges in the parts of Chriſtendome: yet the honeſty and credit even of the beſt Iudges is no ſufficient defence for them againſt ſuch apparant proofes of Iniuſtice, as are extant in this cauſe, even in the acts of the Proceſſe it ſelfe, as is before declared. For the Iudg

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of *Iuly*, and this anſwere, they haue ſufficiently juſtified the proceedings of their Officers at *Amboyna*; neuertheleſſe *ex abundanti* they produce further evidence out of an atteſtation of Signeur *Houtman* their late Governour in the *Moluccoes*. Which becauſe it is afterwards againe repeated in ſeverall Articles, ſhall be there with the reſt anſwered.

V. In the meane time, they appeale to the Lords States generall, whether they haue not by all this given ſufficient ſatisfaction and cauſe to the *Engliſh Company*, to abate and let fall their ſuit, leaving the blame vpon the Authors of this abominable conſpiracy (as they call it) and of their owne miſfortune. Nevertheleſſe, not daring to goe to tryall of the maine cauſe vpon theſe their allegations and proofes, they pray that there may be no precipitation vſed, but a fit reſpit granted them for the exact enquiry of the truth in the *Indies*: and that in the meane time, they may haue the protection of the Lords States, and all miſunderſtanding and contrary deductions may ceaſe; at leaſt proviſionally. For put caſe (ſay they) that their Officers be truely guiltie (as the *Engliſh* pretend) yet they muſt be heard before they can be condemned. And in their opinion (ſay they) the ground of the *Conuſance* of this cauſe muſt come from *Amboyna* to *Batavia*, and thence hether: and time convenient being given, there will doubtleſſe come daily more and more cleare proofes and light in the cauſe. As for themſelues, they at laſt plainly confeſſe, that they cannot anſwer the objections and circumſtances alledged and propoſed; but that this muſt and can be done by them onely, whom the cauſe toucheth and concerneth: to wit, their Officers at *Amboyna*.

Here

Here they renownce all the defence and juſtification which they haue already made; as impertinent and inſufficient. They might haue done well then to haue ſpared all this labour, and at firſt to haue left the cauſe to them whom it concernes, as the *Engliſh Company* by their Letters requeſted them. As for precipitation in the cauſe, the *Engliſh Company* requireth none. But becauſe the Acts of the Councell at *Amboyna* themſelues containe all that can be legally pleaded in juſtification of the Officers, (for, if in them there be no juſt ground of the condemnation and execution of the *Engliſh*, all ſupervenient proofes come too late to excuſe the Iudges, even by their owne Lawes) therefore the *Engliſh Company* preſume and maintaine, that there is already ground ſufficient, out of the ſame Acts, and out of the Treatie whereof this proceſſe is a plaine breach, for the Lords States generall by an Act of State publiquely to declare the Nullitie and injuſtice of the Proceſſe. But for the judiciall proceedings againſt the particular perſons that haue cõmitted this vnpareareld Injuſtice: there may be ſuch order and courſe taken, as his Majeſtie and the Lords States ſhall finde the nature of the cauſe to require. Wherein alſo the greateſt care and expedition that can be vſed for the apprehenſion of the parties, will be no precipitation; conſidering the manifeſt proofes of their Injuſtice, appearing in their owne Acts, as is before declared.

Having finiſhed their prayer to the Lords States generall, to the effect aforeſaid, the ſcope and drift of all, being onely for *Dilation* and *reſpit* in the cauſe: yet as it were repenting them of their former feare and declination of a preſent tryall, they come on a freſh W.

with new proofes, which they affirme to be so strong and vigorous, that they are of power, more then sufficiently to giue their Officers an entire discharge, and to confound their Adversaries: and that without helpe of the points before alledged. And to make good these great words, they produce eleven severall Articles taken by deposition of *Laurence Maerschalck* their late Cape Merchant at *Amboyna*, and now returned into *Holland*, and sworn to the same Articles before the *Senate* of *Delfe*, the 4. of *November* last *stilo novo*; whose name in this *Remonstrance* they conceale. Next they annexe the report and deposition of Signeur *Houtman*, their late Governour at the *Moluccoes*, before mentioned. And in the last place, they repeate some points already by them alledged in this *Remonstrance*, and so shut vp their whole Worke.

For the testimony of *Maerschalck*, it is to be considered in the generall; that he is a partie, being the second man of the Councell of *Amboyna*: and therefore what is before said against the whole Councell, falleth vpon him in his particular with more enforcement. Nevertheless, this protestation against his incompetency to be a witnesse in this cause being thus premised; we will peruse and examine the particulars of his Attestation: yet with this leaue, a little to invert the order of the Articles, (but without prejudice of the substance of them) thereby to take all the matter of one nature together, to avoyd prolixitie and needlesse repetition of the same thing in divers parts of the answer.

The first, second, and third Articles affirme, that as well the *Iapons* as the *English*, not onely signed their

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seuerall confessions with every of their hands respectiuely, but joyntly and seuerally confirmed & persisted in the same, even out of the fetters and irons, at seuerall sessions of the Councell; yea the *English* three or foure seuerall times, without retracting or revoking or changing of any thing: albeit the Governour seriously admonished them to alter or revoke any thing which they had falsly confessed through paine or feare &c. But that all the *English* shrinking vp their shoulders confirmed all they had confessed to be true, and craved mercy and not Iustice.

These impudent fictions are answered by that which is already noted concerning the Requisites and Solennities of the Acts of all Courts of Iustice: which by prescript of the Law it selfe record the passages of every Session, with the date thereof. But in all the Acts of the Court of *Amboyna*, (vnlesse they haue given a false Copie, which yet were to be taken for true against themselues that so falsified it) there is no mention of any more confession then one of every prisoner, nor of any freedome from fetters, nor of any such admonitiō by the Governour as is here pretended. Besides the *English* that are escaped, as well those that were absolved, as the rest, vtterly deny these seuerall points to be true. Yea the gesture here added of the contracting or shrinking vp the shoulders, being no *English* gesture, sufficiently refuteth this fiction.

The fourth Article saith, that *William Webber* one of the Complices confessed he had received a Letter from *Iohn Clarke*, intimating that there was some extraordinary matter and of great importance in hand by the *English* at *Amboyna*: and that *Iohn Clarke* confessed to haue written such a Letter.

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The confeſſion of *Webber* touching this Letter, is acknowledged in the *Engliſh* Relation: but whereas this depoſition ſaith, that *Clarke* alſo confeſſed the writing of ſuch a Letter, the Acts themſelues wherein *Clarks* confeſſion is ſet downe by the *Dutch* Actuary, refuteth it, not making mention of any ſuch thing, nor of any queſtion miniſtred to *Clarke* touching this Letter, or his meaning by that intimation; Which would not haue beene omitted, if the *Fiſcall* had not perceiued that *Webber* had faigned this matter onely to avoyde torture.

The fift Article being of the ſame nature with the eight and ninth, ſhall be anon with them anſwered.

The ſixth and ſeaventh Articles, recite certaine pretended voluntary confeſſions of *Thompſon* made before ſome of the Councell apart: to wit, that he had endured ſo much torture without confeſſion, becauſe he was often vpbraided by Maſter *Towerſon* with drunkenneſſe, and warned that he ſhould not in his cupps diſcouer the pretended plot. Wherevpon he had vowed and ſworne to himſelfe, that he would not be the third nor yet the fourth man that confeſſed: what ever torture he ſuffered. But afterwards he confeſſed (ſaith the ſeventh Article) that he was glad that God had reuealed the fact, for the ſaving of innocent bloud, and that he had doubly deſerved death: yet craved mercy. Here let the courſe of the *Dutch* in making *Affidauit*, of the pretended voluntary confeſſiō of Maſter *Towerſon* before ſix of the Councell apart (and entred into the Acts) be conſidered, as it is truely ſet downe in the anſwer to the *Dutch* Relation: and it will manifeſtly appeare, that this confeſſion of *Thompſons* (if any

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such had beene) was of much more importance to the clearing of the *Dutch* proceedings, then those obscure words of Maister *Towerson*: and so would the rather haue beene brought by way of Attestation into the Acts, as the other were. But in the Acts there is no entry of any such confession of *Thomson*: who also going to the execution, and being reproched to be a *Schellam* or villaine, openly and boldly answered, that he was as honest as the Governor himselfe, and by and by tooke his death that he was innocent.

The fifth, eighth, and ninth Articles affirme, that *Collins* confessed all without torture, and being confronted with Maister *Towerson* before the Councell, averred his confession, and perswaded him to doe the like; also that Maister *Towerson* being another time before the Councell with the rest of the *English* prisoners, reproached them with their drunkennesse and disordered liues, and imputed the discovery of the conspiracie to Gods judgement vpon their wickednesse: yet that at last Maister *Towerson* confessed himselfe to be the Author, and instigator of the rest, and asked them forgiuenesse.

Of all these maters being farre more pregnant (if they were true) to haue beene the ground of the sentence, then any thing entred in the Acts, there is no one word or mention in all the Processe, although these things are here affirmed to haue passed before the body of the Councell. But it seemeth that *Maerschalck* (since his arrivall in *Holland*) is shewed the defects of the Processe, and so would supply them by his owne testimony. But he commeth now too late to make new Acts, after the Copie of the Processe imparted to the

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English. In particular, *Collins* was tortured with *water* in such sort, as the view of him, afterwards made *Coulson* confesse without torture, as is set down in the *English Relation*, and yet averred by those also that saw him come out as *Coulson* did. Further, how senceleſſe had the speech of Maister *Towerson* beene, to impute the discovery of the plot, to Gods justice vpon the bad life of his pretended Complices, and not rather vpon himselfe for being the Inventer and Author of the conspiracy, in it selfe more haynous, then any thing he could charge the rest withall? Lastly, it is already sufficiently prooved by more competent witnesses then *Maerschalk*, that Maister *Towerson* and the rest were never together before the Councell from the first apprehension vntill the last sentence: and that in all that time, he spake with none of the *English*, but *Coulson*, *Griggs*, and *Fardo*; so impudent is this attestation of *Maerschalk*, that he vsed the speeches here pretended, vnto *Collins* and the rest; and that before the Councell.

The tenth Article saith, there was a Letter written by Maister *Towerson* to *Coulson*, charging him to be the prime and sole cause, that mooved him to this enterprise of making himselfe Maister of the Castle: and that the same Letter was in the hands of the Governor of *Amboyna*.

If this be true, how could Maister *Towerson* make himselfe the first author of this conspiracy, as the Acts and *Maerschalcks* owne relation in the former Articles present him? How cõmeth it, that there is no mention of this Letter in the Acts, nor the same Letter or any authenticall Copie thereof sent over for justification of the cause, being so pregnant and pertinent a proofe?

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The 11. Article, telleth a tale of *Collins* his refusing to sit and eate with the *Dutch* Merchants, in their passage from *Amboyna* to *Iacatra* in the shippe, when he and *Beamont* were sent thither: vpon scruple (forsooth) to eate with such honest men, being himselfe a traytor.

This as it is frivolous and of no value in it selfe, *Collins* being then as a condemned man to stand to the mercy of the *Dutch* Generall at *Iacatra*: so the truth of it is vtterly denied by *Beamont* that passed with him in the same shippe, and together with *Collins* did eate at the same Table with the *Dutch* Merchants, without straying of any curtesie for the matter.

But to helpe the testimony of *Maerschalk*, that sweareth all the former points in his owne cause, and against the very Acts themselues, and all other probabilities: the *Remonstrants* in the next Article, supply him with a *Confessor*, beyond exception as they pretend: to wit, Signeur *Houtman* their late Governour in the *Moluccoes*. Who comming thence to *Amboyna* after the execution, heard and saw some things pertaining to this businesse; whereof, (being now returned into *Holland*) he maketh report and deposition, in sixe severall points, viz. First, that it was firmely and without question or doubt beleeved at *Amboyna* generally, and by every man in particular; yea by himselfe also: that the *English* and *Iapons* there had truely and in effect conspired the taking of the Castle. Secondly, that the said Signeur *Houtman* comming through *Hitto*, *George Sherrock* (one of the *English* Complices) fell at his feet, and acknowledged the great favour that Governour *Speult* and the Councell at *Amboyna* had done him in par-

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pardoning his delict. Thirdly, that he was afterwards present at *Iacatra* when *Iohn Beamont* (another of the *English* Complices) confessed his fault before the *Dutch* Generall *Carpentiere*, and craved mercy for the same. Fourthly, that himselfe and divers others at *Iacatra*, had good and sure information and notice, that *Beamont* freely confessed the conspiracy also to the *English* President there; but that the *English* President thereupon lockt him vp close from speaking with any man; therby to prevent the dishonour of the treason. Fifthly, that the Governour *Speult* is reputed for a man of worth, honorable and godly, by all that haue conversed with him: and the rest of the Councell also, such as cannot any way be doubted or suspected guiltie of so foule a fact, as to accuse or misvse the *English*, much lesse to put them to death, if they had not beene guilty. Lastly, that the torture of Water is alwayes vsed by the *Dutch* in the *Indies*, and is not so cruell nor dangerous, as other kindes of torture vsed in the *Low Countries*, and in all *Europe*.

First, the *English* that were saved from the butchery of *Amboyna*, doe not yet beleeue, that Signeur *Houtman* hath deposed, as is here inferred. For when he was at *Amboyna*, and laboured to be brought in *expost facto*, for the salving of the businesse; he openly professed: that he would wash his hands of it, and that *Harman van Speult* had begun it, and *Harman van Speult* should end it. And this presumption of theirs, is further confirmed by the manner of citing this Signeur *Houtman*, even in this Article, where his deposition is not simply and clearely alledged, but with this doubtfull variation: *Les dires et depositions du Signeur Gouverneur Houtman, &c.* Neither is it specified,

where

where or before whom or when he tooke his oath which yet is according to the Custome set downe touching the deposition of *Maerschalck*: to wit, that he tooke his oath before the *Senate* of *Delft*, the 4. of *November* 1624. But admit he be sworne to these Articles: let vs examine their particular import. The first is onely of a common opinion and fame that he found at *Amboyna*, that it was a true treason. Is it any marvaile that the *Dutch*, that had made the people beleeue that the *English* meant to haue ript vp the bellies of the women with childe, (even of the Natiues) and to make choice by the beautie and feature of the severall infants, which to saue, and which to slay, had prepared a sufficient rumor against the comming of Signeur *Honman*, to winne his opinion to their cause? Next, it is not likely that he spake with any, but those of the Castle: who were most of them parties in this butcherie: and therefore would make no report to him, but what serued their owne turnes. Further, the judgement being passed against our people, their fact (though never done) might be presumed notorious in Law: and therefore no marvaile he and others gaue credit to it. Yet who knoweth not, that much false judgement happeneth, notwithstanding the notorietie induced by the Acts and sentence? It were an easie matter for a Iudge to answer any injustice thus. But when the judgement, and the Iudges are questioned of Injustice, the notorietie that themselues haue made, is no plea for them. Yet if the Acts containe sufficient proofes for ground of the sentence, then such notorietie may helpe them. But in this case, the Acts shewing that they haue proceeded contrary to Law, inferre their Injustice to be no-

notorious, as is before shewed. For the second and third Articles, concerning *Sherrock* and *Beaments* confession of their faults *extra* judicially, and while they were yet in danger: they are of no moment, to prooue their guilt, much lesse the guilt of those that were executed, of whom these confessions make no mention; nor especially can they giue any succour to the cause of the Governour and Councell for their proceedings: who ought to haue had the grounds of their sentence in the Acts of the Processe, before they condemned and executed our people. More particularly, *Sherrock* indeed confesseth, that with humble obeysance, he complained to Signeur *Houtman* of the *Dutchs* daily reproaching him with treason, and prayed him that he would deale with the Governor *Spenlt*, to take order with them for their incivilitie. For (said he) although I had beene guilty, yet being now pardoned, why should they thus reproach me? Other confession then this, he vtterly denieth to haue made to Signeur *Houtman*. *Beamont* also confesseth, that when he came to *Iacatra*, being sent thither to stand to the mercy of the Generall; who then told him, that he came thither to die; he was much amased. But when sodainly the Generall in better earnest told him, he forgaue him; then he gaue him humble, and open thanks; but made no confession of his fault, nor was by the Generall vrged in the least therevnto. For the fourth point, that Signeur *Houtman* and others had such notice, as is here pretended of *Beaments* confession to the *English* President; who also clapt him vp for it; it were here requisite, that Signeur *Houtman* (if he haue thus attested) did name his Authors if he will be beleeved.

beleeved. For himselfe is but *testis ex auditu*. In the meane time, not onely *Beamont* denyeth these things, but *Collins* that lodged in the same chamber at *Iacatra* with him, averreth, that his restraint and close custody is vtterly feigned; neither did he ever heare any word or inckling of such his confession to the President. Maister *Augustine Spalding*, also then one of the *English* Councell at *Iacatra*, (but now returned into *England*) giveth the like report. For the fifth point, being the faire testimony of Signeur *Houtman*, touching the person of his brother Governor, *Van Speult*, and his Councell; It is a point of civilitie in him, to helpe them with a good word in the generall: but it is farre too light to lay in the scoale against the severall and pregnant proofes of their foule Injustice, before in this reply at large specified, by the witnesse of all our *English* that were saved (as wel those that were absolved as the rest) by cleare circumstances of the whole businesse, and by the Acts themselues of the Councell of *Amboyna*. Lastly, for the Water torture, it appeareth without Signeur *Houtmans* testimony, to be vsed by the *Dutch* in the *Indies*. The poore *Polarones* and the *English* witnesse it with a mischiefe. But to make it lawfull, it should be prooved to be vsed in the *Low-Countries*: as hath beene already shewed. But why doth Signeur *Houtman*, nor the *Remonstrants* in all this discourse say nothing for the Fire-torture, which was also vsed, and that in most barbarous manner and degree vpon the poore *Iapens*, and divers of the *English*?

The *Remonstrance* having thus pressed the testimony of *Maerschalck* and Signeur *Houtman*, in the next place (being the 13. Article) telleth vs without any witnesse:

that divers persons (which the *English* Relation mentioneth to be tortured with Fire and Water, were neuer once touched.

If this were true and certaine, it had beene easie for the *Remonstrants* to haue named the persons touching whom such error is committed. The *English* Relation nameth none but *Iohnson*, *Thomson*, and *Clarke*, to be tortured with Fire. Which of these will the *Remonstrants* deny to be so handled: against such cleare euidence of our part?

The foureteenth Article promiseth, that the particulars and petrie matters (as they are here tearmed) shall be disprooved by the depositions of those that were in presence, and should haue knowne them if any had beene. Therefore vntill they be thus disprooved (which will never be) let them remaine for true; especially being alreadie prooved by the oath of credible persons, and carrying truth in the very circumstances.

Lastly, for the extraordinary signes that happened at the time of the execution, which are here (scoffingly) tearmed miracles, the same are also prooved by oath, and further by Letters written from some of the seruants of the *Dutch* themselues at *Amboyna*, readie to be exhibited vpon occasion. And as it had beene a fillie part of the *English* to haue feigned such matter, so is it no lesse impudence, to deny that which so many as well *Dutch*, and *Indians*, as *English* saw, and knew to be notorious.

7. After all this new charge so confidently given, yet the *Remonstrants* fall off againe, and not desiring to put the trial of the cause vpon these, nor all the rest of their allegations; they returne by way of conclusion to pray the

the Lords States Generall, that there may be a convenient respite given for the better examination of the whole matter: and to that end that they will mediate with his Majestie, to content himselfe also therewith.

But the *English East India Company* vpon the grounds before at large deduced, doubt not, but that the cause will appeare as well to his Majesty, as the Lords States to be ripe and readie for such an Act of State as is desired, and for the apprehension of the Authors of this odious and execrable Processe, as soone as they, or any of them can be gotten. And then the judiciall Processe against them may follow, as shall appertaine to so foule and infernall a Fact.

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FINIS.